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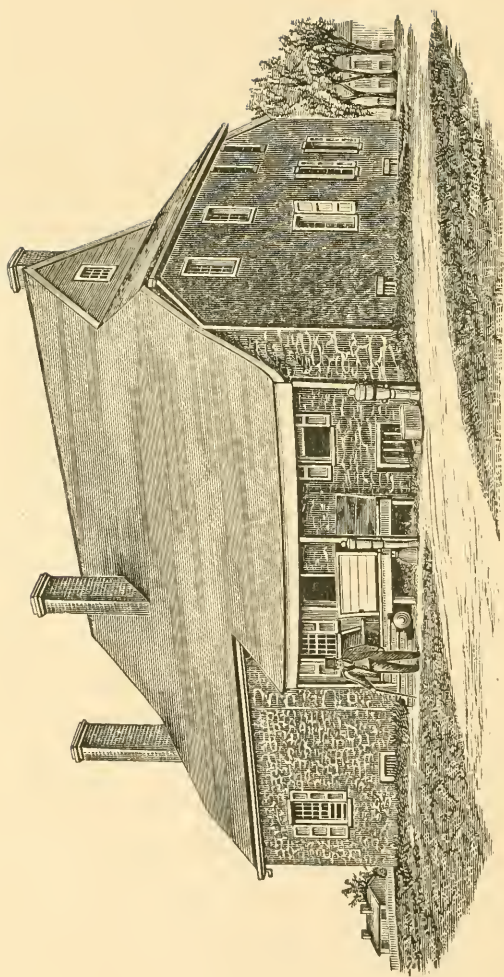
WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

CATALOGUE

WITH HISTORICAL SKETCH.

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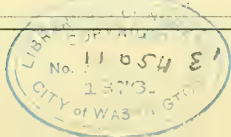




CATALOGUE
OF
MANUSCRIPTS AND RELICS
IN
WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
WITH HISTORICAL SKETCH.

PREPARED FOR THE TRUSTEES UNDER ACT OF MAY 11, 1871,
BY E. M. RUTTENBER.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.:
E. M. RUTTENBER & SON, PRINTERS.
1874



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TRUSTEES OF WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.,

In the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

Dedicatory Preface.

Extract from the Will of the late Enoch Carter.

* * "FIRST. All pictures and works of art belonging to me, I bequeath to the City of Newburgh, in trust to preserve them and to place and keep them in the "WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS," or in such other places in said City as shall be open to the public: the said pictures and works of art to be under the management and control of the Common Council of said City."

Extract from Agreement with Residuary Legatees.

* * Agreement "between CATHARINE RYER, of the City of Newburgh, N. Y., of the first part, and LOUISE BLACKMAN, JANE MAPES, and ANTOINETTE WOOLSEY, of said City, and MARY T. LEFEVER, of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., of the second part" — "the said parties being all the residuary legatees under the last Will and Testament of ENOCH CARTER, deceased."

"That all relics, curiosities, and articles of personal property now being in the building known as "WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS," in the City of Newburgh, and which belonged to the said ENOCH CARTER at the time of his death, shall belong to the City of Newburgh, upon the same trusts mentioned in the first section of the Will of said deceased, and in the same manner as if the same had been mentioned and enumerated in said section: and we hereby release all our right, title and interest in said articles, to the City of Newburgh." Signed, &c.

Resolution of the Common Council of the City of Newburgh, passed July 7, 1874.

Resolved, That "all relics, curiosities, and articles of personal property, now in the building known as "WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS," in the City of Newburgh, and which belonged to" ENOCH CARTER at the time of his death, and which were subsequently conveyed by his residuary legatees to the City of New-

burgh, be and the same hereby are entrusted to the safe keeping of the Trustees appointed by Act of the Legislature, passed May 11, 1874, subject to the requirements of the Agreement made by the said residuary legatees and the provisions of the Will of the said ENOCH CARTER therein referred to, and subject to the pleasure of the Common Council to revoke the permission thus given at any time.

List of Articles belonging to Estate of Enoch Carter, referred to in Agreement of his Residuary Legatees.

- Cannon Rammer, taken with Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777.
- Cannon Ball, fired through the Livingston House, two miles below Poughkeepsie, by a British ship, when passing up the Hudson to burn Kingston, in 1777.
- Cannon Ball taken from its socket in a slate rock adjoining the Livingston estate.
- Cannon Ball, picked up by Col. Abraham Humphrey, of Beekman, Dutchess county, after the action at White Plains, fired by the English.
- Bomb Shell, left by a division of the American Army at a place called Slocum's in Dutchess county, in 1777.
- Cannon Ball, from Wawarsing, Ulster co.; cast for cannon in use there in 1777.
- Experimental Breech-loading Cannon and Carriage.
- Sword of Capt. A. Campbell, the commanding officer of the British party at Ward's House—he was killed in the skirmish by the Americans.
- Sword of Abm. Brinckerhoff, of Fishkill, an officer in the Revolution.
- Sword dug up by laborers on the Plankroad near Newburgh, on grounds where part of Wayne's troops were encamped.
- Sword of one of Lee's Grenadiers of Virginia, inscribed, "Victory or Death."
- Sword and Pistol united, used at Trenton, N. J., by Ellsworth, an American officer.
- Musket, taken from the English at New Castle, Westchester county.
- Musket, brought from the battle field at White Plains.
- Musket, bought from a disbanded soldier in 1783.
- Musket, hid in a hollow tree, in Devil's Hollow, Dutchess county, during Revolution.
- Spontoon, or half-spear, used by Lieut. Van Wyck, of Fishkill, in hunting Cow Boys on the Fishkill mountains during the Revolution.
- Spontoon, used in the Wawarsing Valley, at the time of the Brant and Butler foray.
- Bayonet, broken off in the wall at Stony Point, while thrust through the body of a British soldier, by John Woodin, a Continental soldier under Col. Fleurey.
- Bayonet, used in the battle at Bunker Hill by Stephen Hustis, a Continental soldier.
- Bayonet, broken, found in 1843, on the battle field at Guilford Court House.
- Powder Horn of Lieut. Chas. Grant, of the 1st Royal Highland Regiment, killed at Saratoga, 1777; purchased from an Indian after the battle.
- Powder Horn, with engraved map of river St. Lawrence, with all the military posts from Lewisburg to Lake Superior: used in Burgoyne's army.
- Powder Horn of Duncan Campbell, a Continental soldier, engraved with all the fortifications from Montreal to Albany.
- Powder Horn of Elnathan Ives, a soldier of the French and Indian War.
- Powder Horn of Samuel Moore, made in 1705: used during the Revolution.
- Drinking Horn, used in the army of the Revolution.
- Camp Canister of Capt. Campbell, who was killed at Ward's House during the Revolution.
- Canteen of Abraham Van Wyck, a Continental soldier—used by him at Fort Constitution, 1777.
- Hessian Camp Kettle, dug up on battle field at Bennington, Vt.
- Nest of Weights and Wafer Box, formerly owned and used by Genl. Jas. Clinton.
- Iron Tomakawk, found at Saratoga in 1840.

- Steel and Tinder-box of the Revolution.
- Point of the Chevaux-de-frize placed in the Hudson river at New Windsor in 1777, to prevent the passage of the English Ships.
- Silver Spur of Major André—from the Van Wart family, Westchester county.
- Mahogany Leaf-Table, formerly in Dutch Church at Fishkill, subsequently used in Head-quarters at Fishkill.
- Three Antique Chairs—used as above.
- Lady's Sack, of 1614.
- Lady's Waistcoat, of 1820.
- Lady's Dress of the Revolutionary period.
- Lady's Shoe and Overshoe, 150 years old.
- Ladies Shoes and Slippers of the Revolutionary period.
- Velvet Vest of the Revolution.
- Buckskin Breeches of the Revolution.
- Wooden Shoes and Shoes with Wood Soles.
- Homespun Linen Rifle Shirt, worn by Capt. Abm. Duryea, at the battle on Long Island.
- Knapsack of Capt. David Uhl, a Captain of Militia, worn by him when he joined the army at Harlem.
- Lock of Washington's Hair.
- Lock of Lafayette's Hair.
- Fragments of Washington's first coffin.
- Portrait of Lafayette.
- Portrait of Prof. Wear.
- Portrait of Henry Clay in 1821.
- Surgical Instruments of Dr. Osborne, a Surgeon in the American army, used during the Revolution.
- Charred Wheat, burned by the British expedition at Red Hook, Oct. 1777.
- Iron Pipe-Tomahawk, from battle-field at Stillwater.
- Sofa, formerly owned by Gen. Clinton.
- Piano, formerly owned by Gen. Clinton.
- Antique Looking Glass.
- Logs and Chain of West Point Obstruction.
- Large Black Walnut Show-case with Drawers and Shelves.
- Show-case for Santa Anna Sash.
- Small Show-case with shelf.
- Sundry Frames and Glasses for MSS. &c.
- Letter from E. Hyatt, Esq., to Jas. Jackson, July 6, 1777.
- Letter from Thos. Smith in reference to Major André.
- Letter of Capt. Nathaniel Toombes, dated Schnylkill, 1777.
- Letter to James Townsend.
- Letter written by direction of Washington to Abraham Schenck.
- Letter from Genl. Heath, dated Highlands, 1780.
- Letter from Washington to Gov. Clinton, dated Dobbs' Ferry, Aug. 10, 1780.
- Letter from Washington to Dr. Thomas, requesting latter to dine with him.
- Letter from Alex. Hamilton, Aug. 25, 1782.
- Letter from Aaron Burr, Oct. 1, 1815.
- Letter from Lafayette, July 1, 1832.
- Letter from Lord Stirling, Dec. 14, 1782.
- Letter from Baron Steuben, April 10, 1782.
- Letter from John Haneock, Oct. 4, 1777.
- Letter from Joshua H. Smith, Nov. 11, 1782.
- Letter from Lieut. O. Lawrence, June, 1777.
- Letter from Abm. Schenck, Aug. 11, 1776.
- Letter from Saml. A. Barker, Sept. 20, 1777.
- Letter from Capt. Seth Drew, July 22, 1777.
- Letter from Daniel Lyon, Sept. 10, 1781.
- Receipts of Capt. Colfax, May 25, 1781.
- Letter from John Campbell, July, 1780.
- Letter from Corns. Wynkoop, Sept. 16, 1781.
- Letter from Daniel McDonald, April, 1778.
- Letter from Washington to Genl. Gage, dated Cambridge, August 8th, 1775. (copy.)
- Letter from Richard Platt, May 7, 1781.
- Letter from John D. Alvey, June 21, 1782.
- Letter from John Campbell, April 10, 1779.
- Letter from John Campbell, July 22, 1780.
- Letter from John Campbell, May 6, 1781.
- Letter from Tabor Clark, Dec. 26, 1780.
- Letter from T. Pickering, Aug. 27, 1782.
- Letter from Derick Amerman, Aug. 2, 1780.
- Letter from Adolph DeGrove, Jr., Nov. 1780.
- Letter from Edward Connor, May 12, 1781.
- Letter from Charles Clinton, Aug. 15, 1776.
- Letter from Matt. Vischer, Oct. 7, 1777.
- Letter from George Leonard, Oct. 24, 1777.
- Pledge of Officers of Militia of Hanover Precinct, Nov. 30, 1775.
- Circular addressed to Charles Clinton, dated March 16, 1775.
- Letter from John Barclay to Pierre Van Cortlandt, Oct. 15, 1777.
- List of Officers, prisoners taken at Fort Montgomery, belonging to Col. Dubois' Regiment.
- Genl. Montgomery's Orders, Quebec, Nov. 15, 1775.
- State of Four N. Y. Regiments, &c., Aug. 4, 1775.
- Pay-roll of Officers and Privates of Captain Schenck's Company, Dec. 30, 1776.
- Return of Capt. Schenck's Company.
- Return of Bounty Moneys paid Abraham Schenck.
- Return of Prisoners taken at New York, 1776.
- Muster-roll of Capt. Thos. Lee's Company, and duplicate.
- Pay-roll of Lee's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Brodhead's Company.	Pass to — Van Cleef to go up North River.
Pay-abstract in duplicate of Col. Platt's Regiment.	Pass to James Vanderburgh to visit Boston.
Engagement, Jas. Westervelt.	Pass to Maj. Zachariah Dubois, Aug. 4. 1778.
Poughkeepsie Journal, Dec. 24, 1799.	Large Collection of Revolutionary Money.
Poughkeepsie Journal, Dec. 31, 1799.	Return of men employed at Fishkill Landing, Jan. 7th, 1782.
Journal of Samuel Lyon.	Four Memorandums of Henry Shroff, Supt. Artillery, 1791.
Discharge of John Van North.	Two Antique Chairs.
Company Account Book of Abm. Schenck, Harlem, Aug. 1776.	Chair of the First Congress.
Sheet of Parchment with Stamps of Stamp Act attached.	Map of Post Roads.
Copies of the New York Packet, printed at Fishkill during Revolution.	Dutch Bible, American History, and sundry Books, Papers and Relics not enumerated specifically.

The foregoing Inventory, taken by me and compared with original lists in my possession, is believed to be correct, and to include "all relics, curiosities, and articles of personal property," belonging to the late ENOCH CARTER at the time of his death, and conveyed and designed to be conveyed to the City of Newburgh under Agreement of Residuary Legatees herein-before referred to. Dated, Newburgh, June 29th, 1874.

E. M. RUTTENBER,

on the part of Trustees of Washington's Head-quarters.

APPROVED:

JANE CARTER MAPES,

on the part of Residuary Legates,

CATHARINE CARTER RYER,

LOUISE BLACKMAN,

JANE CARTER MAPES,

ANTOINETTE WOOLSEY,

MARY T. LEFEVER.



Historical Sketch.

THE building now so generally known as WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT NEWBURGH, is situated in the south-east part of the city. It is constructed of rough stone; is one story high, fifty-six feet front by forty-six feet in depth, and is located on what was originally Lot No. 2, of the German Patent. The title to the lot was vested, by the Patent referred to, in HERMAN SCHONEMAN, a native of the Palatinate of Germany, who sold, in 1721, to JAMES ALEXANDER, who subsequently sold to ALEXANDER COLDEN and BURGER MEYNDERS, by whom the property was conveyed to JONATHAN HASBROUCK. The south-east corner of the building, more particularly shown by the walls and the timbers of the roof remaining in the attic, is the oldest portion, but by whom erected is not positively known. The north-east corner of the house was erected by HASBROUCK in 1750. The west half was added by HASBROUCK in 1770, and one roof thrown over the whole. The dates of the additions are cut upon stones in the walls.

JONATHAN HASBROUCK, from whom the building takes the name of "THE HASBROUCK HOUSE," was the grand-son of ABRAHAM HASBROUCK, one of the Huguenot founders of New Paltz. He was a man of marked character; of fine physique, being six feet and four inches in height; was colonel of the militia of the district, and was in frequent service in guarding the passes of the Highlands. His occupation was that of a farmer, a miller, and a merchant. He died in 1780.

The first town-meeting for the Precinct of Newburgh was held here on the first Tuesday of April, 1763, when its owner was elected Supervisor. Public meetings continued to be held here for several years. During the early period of the Revolution, the Committee of Safety of the Precinct assembled here; here military companies were organized, and here the regiment

which Col. HASBROUCK commanded, assembled to move hence to the defence of the Highland forts.

From this brief outline, it will be seen that the building is singularly associated with the history of the Old as well as of the New World: with the former, through its founder, recalling the religious wars which devastated the Palatinate and sent its inhabitants, fugitive and penniless, to other parts of Europe and to America; through his successor, with the Huguenots of France, and, through the public meetings which assembled here, and especially through its occupation by WASHINGTON, with the struggle for American Independence.

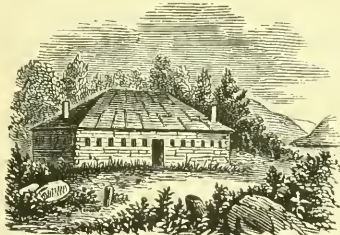
In the spring of 1782, WASHINGTON made this building, then in the occupation of Mrs. HASBROUCK and her family, his Head-quarters, and remained here until August 18th, 1783, on the morning of which day he took his departure from Newburgh, after passing along the lines of his army, drawn up around his Head-quarters, and there parting with many of his subalterns and soldiers forever. At this place he passed through the most trying period of the Revolution: the year of inactivity on the part of Congress, of distress throughout the country, and of complaint and discontent in the army, the latter at one time bordering on revolt among officers and soldiers.

It was on the 22d day of May, 1782, at this place, that Colonel NICOLA, on behalf of himself and others, proposed that WASHINGTON should become King, for the "national advantage," a proposal that was received by WASHINGTON with "surprise and astonishment," "viewed with abhorrence," and "reprehended with severity." The temptation which was thus repelled by WASHINGTON, had its origin with that portion of the officers of the army who, while giving their aid heartily to secure an independent government, nevertheless believed that that government should be a monarchy. The rejection of the proposition by WASHINGTON was not the only significant result. The rank and file of the army rose up against it, and around their camp-fires chanted their purpose in Billings' song, "No KING BUT GOD!" From that hour a Republic became the only possible form of government for the enfranchised Colonies.

The inattention of Congress to the payment of the army, during the succeeding winter, gave rise to an equally important

episode in the history of the war. On the 10th of March, 1783, the first of the famous "Newburgh Letters" was issued, in which, by implication at least, the army was advised to revolt. The letter was followed by an anonymous manuscript notice for a public meeting of officers on the succeeding Tuesday. WASHINGTON was equal to the emergency. He expressed his disapprobation of the whole proceeding, and with great wisdom, requested the field officers, with one commissioned officer from each company, to meet on the Saturday preceding the time appointed by the anonymous notice. He attended this meeting and delivered before it one of the most touching and effective addresses on record. When he closed his remarks, the officers unanimously resolved, "to reject with disdain" the infamous proposition contained in the anonymous address.

The meeting of officers was held at the New Building, or "Temple" as it was called, in New Windsor; but WASHINGTON's address was written at his Headquarters. The "Newburgh Letters," to which it was a reply, were written by Major JOHN ARMSTRONG, Aid-de-camp to General GATES. The anonymously called meeting was not held. The mo-



The Temple.

tives of its projectors we will not discuss; but its probable effect, had it been successful, must be considered in connection with WASHINGTON's encomium of the result of the meeting which he had addressed in opposition to it: "Had this day been wanting, the world had never known the height to which human greatness is capable of attaining."

Notice of the cessation of hostilities was proclaimed to the army, April 19th, 1783. It was received with great rejoicings by the troops at Newburgh, and under WASHINGTON's order, was the occasion of an appropriate celebration. In the evening, signal Beacon lights proclaimed the joyous news to the surrounding country. Thirteen cannon came peeling up from Fort Putnam, which were followed by a *feu-de-joie* rolling along the lines. "The mountain sides resounded and echoed like tremendous peals of thunder, and the flashing from thousands of fire

arms, in the darkness of the evening, was like unto vivid flashes of lightning from the clouds." From this time furlongs were freely granted to soldiers who wished to return to their homes, and when the army was finally disbanded those absent were discharged from service without being required to return and report themselves.

The closing scene in the history of the suffering, patient, triumphant army of the Revolution, was enacted on these grounds. On the morning of November 3d, 1783, the army was disbanded on the lawn in front of the Old House. At that time there was but a single street or road, that now on the west; the sloping lawn and bluff stretched on the north and south, dotted with the huts and tents of the soldiers and the Life Guard, while where are now spires and dwellings and the hum of industry, primeval forests bared their leafless arms to the wintry winds. It will not be presumed that the entire army was assembled here, but only that portion encamped in the vicinity or in barracks at the Landing near what is now the foot of Third street, and who had here their several parade grounds, on which on that day, for the last time,

" IN THEIR RAGGED REGIMENTALS
STOOD THE OLD CONTINENTALS."

The proclamation of Congress and the farewell Orders of WASHINGTON were read at the head of each regiment, and the last word of command given. "Painful," says THACHER, who was present, "was the parting; no description can be adequate to the tragic exhibition. Both officers and soldiers, long unaccustomed to the affairs of private life, were turned loose upon the world. Never can the day be forgotten when friends, companions for seven years in joy and sorrow, were torn asunder, without the hope of ever meeting again, and with the prospect of a miserable subsistence in the future." Major NORTH, another participant, says: "The inmates of the same tent, for seven long years, grasped each others hands in silent agony. To go, they knew not whither; all recollection of the art to thrive by civil occupation lost, or to the youthful never known. Their hard-earned military knowledge worse than useless; and with their badge of brotherhood, a mark at which to point the finger

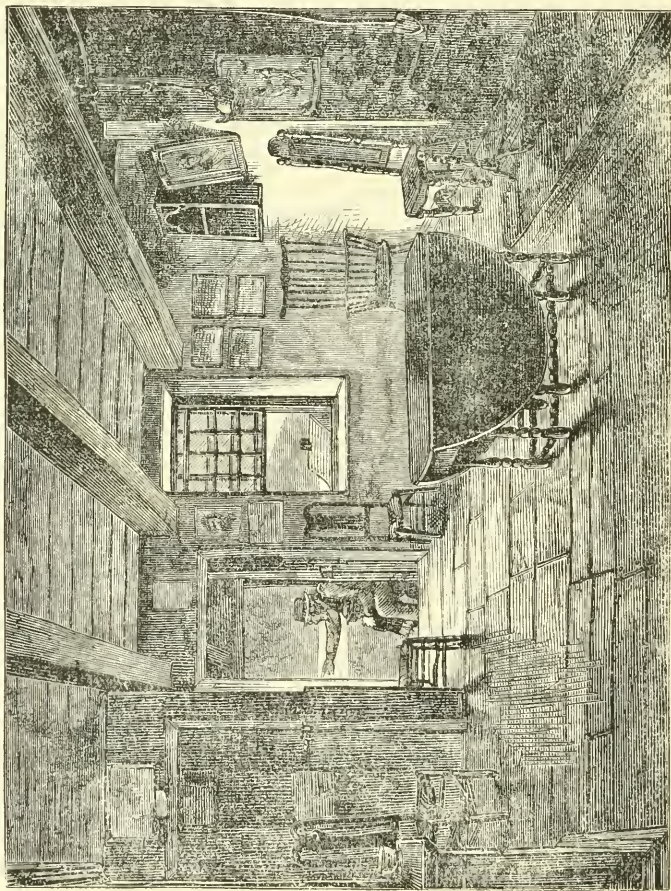
of suspicion—ignoble, vile suspicion!—to be cast out on a world long since by them forgotten. Severed from friends, and all the joys and griefs which soldiers feel! Griefs, while hope remained—when shared by numbers, almost joys! To go in silence and alone, and poor and hopeless; it was too hard! On that sad day how many hearts were wrung! I saw it all, nor will the scene be ever blurred or blotted from my view.”

—“Why was the army brought hither?” and “What portion of the building was particularly occupied by WASHINGTON?” are questions so frequently asked, that a few words of explanation appear to be necessary. The presence of the army of the Revolution north of the Highlands and in the vicinity of the river, was for the purpose of counteracting the plans of the British Ministry, who hoped, by obtaining control of the navigation of the river, to cut off the Eastern Provinces from the Southern with a view to confine the rebellion to the former and render its reduction certain. The Hudson thus became the strategic line of the contending forces, to which the possession of the Highlands was the key. While English cannon thundered at New York and Quebec, the extremes of the line, the forces of the patriots guarded the Highland passes; on both sides of the river the camp-fires of the army were lighted, while from the centre of the field—the Hasbrouck House—WASHINGTON, through the secret service, watched the movements of his powerful antagonist. Once, twice, the centre of the line was lost, and recovered almost by a miracle. Sir Henry Clinton’s victorious banners were given to the breeze from the Highland battlements—his messenger sped away to bid Burgoyne hold on. It seemed but the question of a day; but accident led the messenger into the hands of the rallying militia—the Silver Bullet revealed his purpose—Burgoyne, after waiting until he could wait no longer, surrendered at Saratoga—and walls blackened by fire, and fields strewn with the dead, returned to the patriot forces. The treason of Arnold was not less accidentally prevented from accomplishing its purpose. And in this connection how singular is the fact, that while accident or miracle twice saved the cause of liberty, the agents through whom so great a boon was gained—ANDRÉ and TAYLOR—suffered death at the hands of hangmen!

The building is now substantially in the condition it was during WASHINGTON's occupation of it. The same massive timbers span the ceiling; the old fire-place with its wide-open chimney is ready for the huge back-logs of yore; the seven doors are in their places; the rays of the morning sun still stream through the one window; no change has been made even in the old piazza—the adornments on the walls, if such the ancient hostess had, have alone been changed for souvenirs of the heroes of the nation's independence. In presence of these surroundings, it requires but little effort of the imagination to restore the departed guests. Forgetting not that this was WASHINGTON's private residence, rather than a place for the transaction of public business, we may, in the old sitting-room, respread the long oaken table, place HAMILTON at its head, listen to the blessing invoked on the morning meal, hear the cracking of joints, and the mingled hum of conversation. The meal dispensed, Mrs. WASHINGTON and the ladies of the household retire, the former to appear at her flower beds, or in her parlor to receive her morning calls. COLFAX, the captain of the Life Guard, enters to receive the orders of the day—perhaps a horse and guard for WASHINGTON to visit New Windsor, or a barge for Fishkill, or West Point, is required; or it may be WASHINGTON remains at home and at his writing desk conducts his correspondence, or dictates to HAMILTON orders for army movements. The old arm-chair, sitting in the corner yonder, is still ready for its former occupant.

The dinner hour of five o'clock approaches; the guests of the day have already arrived. STEUBEN, the iron drill-master of the Great Frederick, converses with Mrs. WASHINGTON. He has joined his fortunes with the patriot forces, and has reduced the simple marksmen of Bunker Hill to the discipline of the armies of Europe. He has leisure now, and scarcely knows how to find employment for his active mind. He is telling his hostess, in broken German-English, of the whale (it proved to be an eel) he had caught in the river. Hear his hostess laugh? And that is the voice of LAFAYETTE, relating perhaps his ventures in escaping from France, or his mishap in attempting to attend Mrs. KNOX's last party. WAYNE, of Stony Point; GATES, of Saratoga; KOSCIUSKO, the Pole; CLINTON, the Irish-blooded Gov-

ernor of New York—we may place them all at times beside our *Pater patrie* in this old room, and hear amid the mingled hum his voice declare: “Happy, thrice happy, shall they be pronounced hereafter, who have contributed anything, who have performed the meanest office in erecting this stupendous fabric of Freedom and Empire on the broad basis of independency; who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature, and in establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions.”



THE ROOM WITH SEVEN DOORS AND ONE WINDOW.

In France, fifty years after WASHINGTON lived here, MARBOIS reproduced, as an entertainment for LAFAYETTE, then an old man, this old sitting-room and its table scene. From his elegant saloon he conducted his guests, among whom were several Americans, to the room which he had prepared. There was a large open fire-place, and plain oaken floors; the ceiling was supported with large beams and whitewashed; there were several small-sized doors and only one window with heavy sash and small panes of glass. The furniture was plain and unlike any then in use. Down the centre of the room was an oaken table covered with dishes of meat and vegetables, decanters and bottles of wine, and silver mugs and small wine glasses. The whole had something the appearance of a Dutch kitchen. While the guests were looking around in surprise at this strange procedure, the host, addressing himself to them, said, "Do you know where we now are?" LAFAYETTE looked around, and as if awakening from a dream, exclaimed, "Ah! the seven doors and one window, and the silver camp goblets such as the Marshals of France used in my youth. We are at Washington's Head-quarters on the Hudson fifty years ago."

Fortunate will it be for America if, in the coming time, her children, drawing inspiration from these old walls and from the lessons of patriotism, of honor, of official integrity, of political action, which were here inculcated, shall sincerely and reverentially respond: "The seven doors and one window—WE ARE AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS ON THE HUDSON!"

—After the disbandment of the army, the Hasbronck family resumed full possession of the house and remained here until 1849, when the title of the property became vested in the people of the State of New York, under the foreclosure of a mortgage given to the commissioners to loan certain moneys of the United States. For many years it was called "the old Hasbronck house," but the memory of WASHINGTON, and of the events which clustered around it during his residence here, ever brightening as time advanced, caused this name gradually to fade away before the undying one by which it is now known.

By an act of the Legislature, passed April 10, 1850, the property was placed in the care of the Board of Trustees of the then Village of Newburgh, to be preserved as nearly as possi-

ble as it was at the time of its occupation by WASHINGTON, and to erect a flag-staff from which should be unfolded the United States flag upon which should be inscribed: "*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.*"

The interior of the building had been modernized in some respects, but the Trustees of Newburgh, true to their trust, appointed a committee, of which the late ENOCH CARTER was chairman, and by them every part of the building was carefully restored to the condition it was in at the time of its occupation by WASHINGTON. This being done, and the flag-staff erected, on the 4th of July, 1850, the place was formally dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, on the green in front of the building. There was a civic and military procession and a large concourse of people from the surrounding country. A fervent prayer was offered by the late Rev. JOHN JOHNSTON. The dedicatory address was delivered by Hon. JOHN J. MONELL, and an Ode, written by Mrs. MARY E. MONELL, was sung by a choir.

At the conclusion of the Ode, Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT raised the American flag upon the flag-staff. The Declaration of Independence was then read by FREDERICK J. BETTS, Esq., and an Oration delivered by Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS.

The property thus set apart and dedicated to be forever kept to awaken patriotic memories, passed to the care of the city authorities, on the passage of the city charter in 1866, where it remained until 1874, when the Legislature appointed, by Act of May 11, a Board of Trustees to hold and maintain it. This Board, composed of W. C. H. SHERMAN, DAVID CARSON, DAVID MOORE, JAMES G. GRAHAM, J. H. H. CHAPMAN, CYRUS B. MARTIN, PETER WARD, JOEL T. HEADLEY, E. C. BOYNTON, and JAMES W. TAYLOR, is now in the discharge of the duty entrusted to it. Since the original purchase, the State has added the lot on the south, which was formerly part of the property. For the collection of relics, as well as for the initiatory steps by which the State was induced to purchase the property, the public is mainly indebted to the late ENOCH CARTER, although many articles have been added by other parties. The omission of a bequest in Mr. CARTER's last Will has been generously supplied by his residuary legatees, by conveying to the City of Newburgh the CARTER COLLECTION, as appears by the Dedicatory Preface to this Catalogue.

Catalogue.

ELLISON PAPERS.

The manuscripts of this series were presented by Thomas Ellison, Jr. Thomas Ellison, to whom the first papers refer, was one of the early settlers of the town of New Windsor, being a Freeholder in 1728. He was the ancestor of the family, and was the principal merchant and banker in this section of country. He participated, with his command, in the defence of the Highland Forts at the time of their capture by the English. The office of Deputy Chief Ranger for the County of Ulster, which he held until 1772, conferred upon him police authority over horses, cattle, etc., running at large unmarked in the Queen's woods, which then embraced the unenclosed lands of the county. No person was permitted to sell a horse "to go out of this Province, without being first viewed" by him, "that frauds and cheats by horse stealers" might be prevented.

1. Commission to Thomas Ellison to be a Deputy Ranger for the County of Ulster, 1753. Autograph Signature of Gov. Cadwalader Colden.
2. Benefits and Perquisites of the Chief Ranger of Her Majesty's Province of New York.
3. An account of the Expedition for the relief of Fort William Henry, prepared for Hutchins' Family Almanac. Dated Nov. 1, 1757.

The expedition referred to was one of the important movements in the French and Indian War of that period. The account here given was by a participant. Hutchins' Family Almanac, for which the account was prepared, was founded by John Nathan Hutchins. He was teacher of the Glebe School of Newburgh from 1774 to 1782.

NOTE.—Manuscripts not in cases are filed in Books of Manuscripts, for more effectual preservation. They can be examined by historians or persons specially interested in them, on application to the Trustees. Where names of donors do not appear in this Catalogue, the record has been lost. Corrections will be made in subsequent editions on communication of information to the Trustees.

4. Letter from Thomas Ellison to Gov. Colden, enclosing a letter from Major Cadwalader Colden, Jr., dated Sept. 25, 1757.

These letters relate to the murder of Griff Easton by the Indians. Easton was a resident of Ulster county, and was shot near David Coag's house. The facts are stated in plain language. Easton was wounded, says the letter, "being shot through the body, but he did (not) fall when shot. He says he hurried about and saw two Indians standing, who did not offer to pursue him. He swore at them (in his usual manner), and made the best of his way to the house," where he died.

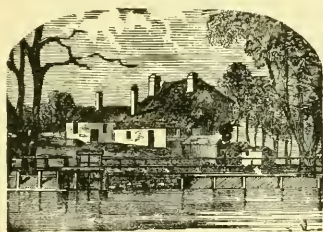
5. Commission to Thomas Ellison as Colonel of the Second Regiment of Militia in Ulster county, dated Dec. 9th, 1772.
6. Circular Letter from Gov. Tryon to Col. Thomas Ellison, dated New York, Dec. 22, 1773, directing a return of the Militia of his district.
7. Return of the Second Regiment of the County of Ulster, Sept. 5th, 1773.
8. A list of all the rank and file men within the Precinct of Shawangunk, on the East side of the Wallkill, whereof Johannes Hardenbergh is Captain, August 24, 1772. Return made to Col. Ellison.
9. A List of a Company of Foot Militia, commanded by Capt. William Faulkner, July 13, 1772. Return to Col. Ellison.
10. Letter from Gov. Tryon to Col. Ellison, dated New York, March 10, 1774, in reference to forming Battalions.

The Governor states, that out of "respect to the family, and in consideration of the long and faithful services of the old gentleman" (Col. Charles Clinton), he had appointed James Clinton to the command of the First Battalion. A more reasonable explanation for the appointment will perhaps be found in a desire to conciliate the Clintons, whose sympathy with the Colonists, in the controversies of the period, was well known. The Clintons at that time controlled the politics of the district in which they lived.

11. Letter from Catharine Ellison to her husband, John Ellison, dated Oct. 17, 1771. A private letter.
12. Letter from Thomas Ellison, Jr., to his father, dated New York, Feb. 7, 1774. A private letter.
13. Letter from C. Gibbs to Thomas Ellison, accepting his house for occupation by Washington as Head-quarters. The letter is dated 21st June, 1779.

Caleb Gibbs was at that time Captain Commandant of a mounted corps of one hundred and eighty men known as The Commander-in-chief's Guard, commonly called The Life Guard. The obtaining of suitable quarters for Washington, was one of the special duties of the corps. The house referred to in this letter is more generally known as the William Ellison House. It was occupied by Washington in 1779, 1780 and 1781. It was taken down a few years since. A large photograph from an original painting of the building, is embraced in this Collection.

13½. Copy Certificate from Major-General Knox, endorsed by



Knox's Head-quarters.

Pickering, Q. M. G., stating that General Greene, Cols. Biddle and Wadsworth, and Genl. Knox, "occupied three rooms, as military quarters, in Mr. John Ellison's house, five weeks in the months of June and July, 1779," and that, "I, the subscriber (Genl. Knox), occupied three rooms as military quarters ten weeks in the fall of the same year. Also, from the 20th of November, 1780, to the 4th of July, 1781, I occupied two rooms as military quarters; and from May, 1782, to September, I occupied one room for the same purpose, making fourteen weeks." Dated, West Point, 9th Sept., 1783.

John Ellison was brother to William and son of the first settler, Col. Thomas Ellison. The house is still in possession of Ellison heirs.

CLINTON PAPERS.

The papers of this series were presented by James Clinton Bolton, Esq. As the names of the Clintons frequently occur in this Catalogue, it may be remarked in explanation that Alexander, Charles, James, and George, were the sons of Charles Clinton, who emigrated from Ireland in 1729, and settled at a place by him called Little Britain, in Orange (then Ulster) county. Alexander became a physician. Charles also studied medicine, and as a surgeon accompanied the quota of forces furnished by New York in the expedition for the reduction of Havana in 1762. James was a civil engineer and surveyor, but nevertheless a practised soldier from his youth up. He became justly distinguished for his services as a general officer during the whole war of the Revolution. George studied law, and, in 1765, was selected to represent his native County in the Colonial Assembly, where he was one of the leaders in opposition to the principle involved in the Stamp Act. In 1775 he was elected one of the Delegates from New York to the second Continental Congress. From this post he was transferred to the office of Governor of New York, and held that position from 1777 to 1792 and again in 1801. In 1808 he was elected Vice

President of the United States, on the ticket with John Adams. DeWitt Clinton was the son of James.

A. Diploma of Alexander Clinton from Princeton College.

14. Letter from Charles Clinton, Jr., to his father, dated Fort Pitt, Aug. 12, 1762, giving an account of a battle with the Indians.

Clinton accompanied the expedition for the relief of Fort Pitt as a Surgeon's Mate, and the letter relates in brief the incidents of the route.

15. Letter from Charles Clinton, Jr., to his father, dated Elizabethtown, Oct. 22d, 1762.

This letter was written immediately after the return of the expedition against Havana, and has reference to the siege. The siege of Havana lasted thirty days, when the Moro Castle was taken by storm.

16. Letter from Governor Clinton to Charles Clinton, Jr., dated New York, 23d May, 1763, stating that the return of the latter to the Hospital was required.

17. Letter from Charles Clinton, Jr., to his father, dated New York, June 6th, 1763.

This letter is in reference to the purchase of the Surgency of Doct. Calhoun, under whom Clinton was acting. The price asked was two hundred pounds sterling. Young Clinton doubted the expediency of the purchase, on account of the probable discontinuance of the war.

B. Day-Book of Charles Clinton, from April 6, 1778—an interesting record of families in which his professional services were employed.

C. Scrap-Book of Elizabeth Clinton, subsequently the wife of Christopher Tappen, Secretary of Provincial Convention, &c.

D. Letter from George Clinton to his brother Charles, dated King's-Bridge, Sept. 12, 1776, in reference to the attack of the British on New York, and the retreat of the American forces. The loss of the Americans is stated at "700 killed and taken, but mostly taken."

E. Letter from Genl. James Clinton, dated Aug. 30, 1779.

This letter was written while Clinton was on the expedition to chastise the Six Nations of Indians. The Six Nations, though strongly urged to remain neutral, were ultimately induced to take up the hatchet in the service of the English government with which they had been in alliance for over one hundred years. After they had made repeated incursions on the frontier settlements, it was determined to send an expedition and lay waste their towns. For this purpose Genls. Sullivan and Clinton marched—the former from Easton, Pa., into the valley of the Susquehanna, and the latter from Albany into the Mohawk Valley—and united their forces in the Indian country. The expedition was entire-

ly successful. In this letter Clinton gives an account of an engagement with Col. Butler and his Tories and Indians, and also of other proceedings.

F. Letter from DeWitt Clinton to Doct. Charles Clinton, dated New York, Sept. 19, 1788, in reference to rejection of Constitution of the United States by North Carolina.

DeWitt Clinton was then Private Secretary to his uncle, Governor George. The Clintons opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution, not approving of some of its provisions which they regarded as trenching upon the rights of the States. Governor Clinton especially favored very limited Federal powers.

A considerable number of Clinton Papers are given under other classifications.

SACKETT PAPERS.

The papers of this series were presented by Samuel B. Sackett, Esq., whose father, Nathaniel Sackett, was born in the Town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., in the year 1735. He was the son of Rev. Sammel Sackett, a Presbyterian minister. According to the custom of those days, he served an apprenticeship in a prominent mercantile house in New York, and subsequently settled at Fishkill, where he opened a store. While on a visit to New York, in the Spring of 1775, the news of the Boston Massacre reached him. He immediately returned home, and took a prominent part in calling a meeting of the inhabitants of "Rombout Precinct," in which he lived, to consider what steps should be taken to secure the united action of the Colonists. The meeting was held at the house of John and Hendrich Wyckoff, on the 5th of May, and resulted in the formation of an association. Sackett was afterward in the Secret Service of Washington. He was a prominent member in the first Legislature of New York, and continued a representative until his death. The several papers of the collection are worthy of perusal.

19. Circular Letter to the Inhabitants of Rombout Precinct, May 2d, 1775.

The letter was designed to arouse the people to attend a meeting, called by Sackett and others, at the house of John and Hendrich Wyckoff, for the purpose of "taking the alarming situation of this Continent into consideration;" and requests that "none on any account or excuse whatever, will keep back, but appear at the place designated."

20. Minutes of Proceedings of Meeting at house of John and Hendrich Wyckoff, pursuant to above call.

21. Letter from Eben. Hazzard to Sackett, dated Heights of Harlem, Oct. 3d, 1776.

The letter is in reference to a form of Government for the Province of New York.

22. Letter from John Hancock to Committee of Safety, of which Sackett was a member, dated Phila., June 11, 1776.
23. Commission of Sackett as one of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies, with power to call out Militia for that purpose.
24. Printed Document, showing the nature of the duties of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies.
26. Letter from Sackett to Washington, dated Suffern House, April 7, 1777.

This letter gives in detail the operations of Sackett since his appointment. His mode of obtaining information was novel in some instances. In this letter he relates the case of a woman who had some grievances against the Whigs. Sackett advised her to go to New York and lay her complaint before Lord Howe. She did so, and on her return Sackett obtained all the information she had picked up.

27. Letter from Washington to Sackett, dated Morristown, April 8th, 1777.

This letter exhibits the manner in which secret intelligence was sometimes conveyed. It is unintelligible at the present time, in many of its references.

28. Circular Letter from John Jay and others, Committee from Orange, Ulster and Dutchess, dated Kingston, June 2d, 1777, requesting a meeting at New Windsor for the purpose of "agreeing on the men proper to fill the great offices of Government."

The meeting nominated Charles De Witt, Levi Paulding, Zephaniah Platt, Jonathan Landon, Henry Wisner, Sr., and Jesse Woodhull, for Senators from the Middle District.

29. Letter from Egbert Benson, dated June 5th, 1777, in reference to the meeting at New Windsor.
30. Letter from William Duer to Sackett, dated Philadelphia, June 20, 1777, in reference to appointment of latter as D. Q. M. G., on the East side of Hudson's River.
31. Letter from Robt. Harpur to Sackett, dated Kingston, Oct. 7th, 1777.

This letter is in reference to the appointment of "gentlemen of different connections and families to fill up the leading offices in the State," and other matters.

32. Letter from Samuel Sackett to his son Nathaniel, dated Hanover, Oct. 29th, 1776.

In this letter the father requests his son to "send us two wagons immediately, to help us away with some small matters before the enemy are upon us."

33. Letter from Anthony Wayne to Sackett, dated Fishkill, Aug. 4th, 1779, ordering a "detachment of one hundred and fifty men" for "particular duty."

Wayne had just returned from his successful attack on Stony Point. Some new expedition was now proposed, but what does not appear.

34. Letter from Genl. Heath to Sackett, dated West Point, April 1, 1781, detailing account of engagement between French and English Fleets off the Capes of Virginia, and movements of the Southern army.

35. Letter from Washington to Sackett, dated Newburgh, Aug. 15, 1782, thanking him for the cheese which he had been kind enough to send him.

36. Receipt to Sackett from John Morris Scott, for payment "on his and his father's bond," "18 dollars in specie, and 17 dollars in Notes of the Continental Treasurer."

37. Letter from Genl. Heath to Sackett, dated Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 12, 1785.

38. Letter from Daniel Boon to Captain Eben. Platt, dated Limestone, 7th March, 1786.

Sackett, while traveling through the West, stopped at the residence of Boon. In his visit he had been preceded a few hours by Platt, who was traveling in the same direction. In the expectation that Sackett would overtake Platt, Boon wrote and sealed this letter. Sackett failed to see Platt, and the letter remained in his hands unopened, and in that state was handed down to his children, and it was not until a number of years after his death that it was read.

REVOLUTIONARY MEETINGS, PLEDGES, &c.

The papers of this series exhibit, first, the primal cause of the rebellion of the Colonies, viz: The attempt of the British Parliament to enforce taxation without representation through the Stamp Act, and by similar subsequent measures; and second, the action of the people in the several stages of events more immediately preceding the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. In Precinct and neighborhood meetings the Colonists came together, discussed the oppressive acts of the Ministry, and adopted such measures as they trusted would secure a peaceable termination of the controversy. When these measures failed, they pledged themselves, one to the other, by "all the ties of Religion, Honor and Regard to our Country,"

to "observe and carry into execution the orders, rules and recommendations of the Continental Congress," until "a reconciliation should be effected." The subsequent Declaration that "These Colonies are, and of right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES," was the outgrowth of public sentiment which was thus originated.

38½. Sheet of Parchment with Stamp attached. The Stamp is the piece of blue paper. The tax on this deed was two shillings and six pence sterling.

The Stamp Act, as it was called, was enacted by the British Parliament Feb. 27, 1765, and repealed March 19, 1766. It imposed Stamp duties on almost all articles imported by the Colonies. The enforcement of the tax was resisted; in New York and other places the Stamps were seized and destroyed. So bitter was the feeling that very few Stamps escaped destruction. It is not known that another paper has been preserved to which a Stamp was attached.

39. Circular addressed to the inhabitants of the different Counties of the Province of New York, by the Committee of New York city, dated May 31, 1774.

Appended to this paper is a Call for a meeting of the inhabitants of Beekman Precinct, Dutchess County, at the house of M. De Longe, on the 18th June, to consider the same. This was one of the first meetings in the Province.

40. Proceedings of a Meeting of Freeholders of the Towns of Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Rochester and New Paltz, held January 6th, 1775, to send delegates to Convention.

42. Protest against the action of the Meeting held at New Paltz April 7th, 1775.

This paper was drawn by Cadwalader Colden, and signed by himself, Peter Du Bois and Walter Du Bois. Colden was Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and acting Governor for most of the time from 1760 to 1775. While he condemned the course of the Ministry, he could not approve the cause of the Colonies. He foresaw that Independence would spring from the efforts then being made; and he shrank from the idea of an Independent Government, not that it could not be achieved, but that it could not be maintained. Colden had a tract of 2000 acres at what is now called Coldenham, in Orange County. His family mansion is yet standing. He died in Flushing, in 1776.

The meeting to which the protest refers was composed of Committees or Delegates, from the several Towns and Precincts of the County of Ulster, called together for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent the County in a Provincial Convention at New York April 20, 1775. The original minutes of the meeting are on file with the Clinton papers in the State Library.

43. Pledge of "a general Association, agreed and subscribed to by the Free-Holders and Inhabitants of the Precinct of Hanover, in Ulster County," May 5th, 1775. *From J. C. Bolton.*

The towns of Montgomery, Crawford, and part of Hamptonburgh, in Orange County, composed the Precinct of Hanover. The Pledge is similar to those quoted hereafter.

44. Original Qualification of the Officers of the Precinct of Hanover, dated Nov. 30, 1775.

This Pledge reads: "We, the subscribers, officers of the Regiment of Militia of Foot, in Hanover Precinct, in Ulster County, of the Colony of New York, do hereby promise and engage, under all the ties of Religion, Honor and Regard to our Country, that we will respectively duly observe and carry into execution to the utmost of our power, all and every of the orders, Rules and Recommendations made or to be made by the Continental Congress, and the Congress or Convention of this Colony," &c. Signed,

CHAS. CLINTON, Chairman, and at different periods by

William Jackson,	Arthur Parks,	James McBride,	Andrew Neely,
Henry Smith,	Johannes Newkirk, Jr.,	William Crist,	M—— Colden,
Peter Hill,	James Latta,	Nathaniel Milliken,	Wm. Goodyion,
John J. Graham, Jr.,	Samuel Barkley,	Joseph Crawford,	James McCurdy,
John Gillespy,	Jason Wilkin,	Robt. Hunter, Jr.,	Samuel Gillespy,
	John Barbour,	James Monell,	

45. Pledge of Officers of New Windsor Militia Company,

"To observe and carry into execution to the utmost of our power, all and every the orders, rules and recommendations, made or to be made by the Continental or our Provisional Congress," &c. Signed,

James McClaghrey,	John Burnet,	Jacob Newkirk,	Samuel Logan,
George Denniston,	James Umphrey,	William Telford,	Jas. Kernaghan,
James Faulknor,	Richard Wood,	Alexander Beatty,	

This is the original Pledge, and was never returned to Congress, for it is not published by Congress, when all the others by the various towns are found. McClaghrey was brother-in-law to Gov. Clinton. At the commencement of hostilities he was appointed Colonel of a Militia Regiment, and did duty in the Highlands. At the reduction of Fort Montgomery, in 1777, he was taken prisoner. After his exchange he continued in service to the close of the War. Umphrey and Logan were also in the service.

46. Proceedings of several Meetings held in the Town of New Windsor, and Precinct of Hanover, 1775; and Pledge of Association, with signatures:

This Pledge is the same as those already quoted, with the addition, "and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation shall be effected." Independence was not yet thought of.

47. Letter from George Clinton to his brother Charles, dated New York, Feb. 14, 1775.

This letter is in reply to some resolutions adopted at a meeting held in Hanover Precinct; and is one of the most spirited of the collection. Clinton was then a representative in the Provincial Convention, and in this letter refers to the action of that body. He condemns the policy of non-resistance, which many were then advocating, as a policy calculated to divide the sentiment of New York; and predicted that those who were advocating this course would "bring shame and confusion on themselves, and brand them with the indehible name of Enemies to their Country.."

47 $\frac{1}{2}$. Printed Circular of proceedings "in Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, Sept. 21st, 1776," to devise means for the defeat of the "barbarous machinations of domestic as well as external foes." *From J.C.Bolton.*

EXPEDITION AGAINST CANADA.

The expedition against Canada was one of the leading features of the campaign of 1775. It was under the command of Genl. Schnyler, but, from his illness, the duty of leadership devolved on Col. Richard Montgomery. The expedition successfully attacked St. Johns, Chambly, and Montreal, and moved on to attack Quebec, in conjunction with Arnold. After a siege of three weeks, an attempt to take the city by storm was made on the morning of the 31st of December. In the assault, Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded, and the great object of the expedition failed.

48. Orders of General Montgomery, issued at Montreal, Nov. 15th, 1775.

In these orders, Montgomery entreats his soldiers not to lay him "under the necessity of abandoning Canada—of undoing in one day what has been the work of months—of restoring to an enraged and hitherto disappointed enemy the means of carrying on a cruel war into the very bowels of their country." The appeal was successful, and amid the snows of December, and surrounded by many difficulties, the expedition pressed on to join Arnold in the assault upon Quebec.

49. Order from Genl. Wooster to Genl. James Clinton, dated Montreal, Jan. 4th, 1776.

This order directed Clinton to "proceed with all possible expedition to the army lately commanded by our brave deceased General Montgomery, and take the command of them till Colonel Arnold shall recover from his wounds, or till otherwise ordered."

50. Bill of Col. James Clinton against the United States for expenditures, &c., while on Expedition to Quebec. Amount £95, 13s, 3d. *From J. C. Bolton.*

15½. Letter from Matthew DuBois to his son, Capt. David DuBois, "in the New York Forces, in the Continental Service, at Quebec, in Canada," dated New Windsor, March 5th, 1776.

BURGOYNE'S EXPEDITION.

Burgoyne's expedition was the principal feature in the campaign of 1777. It was undertaken by the British Ministry for the purpose of opening direct communication between their forces at New York and Quebec, and thereby sever the Eastern from the Middle and Southern Provinces. It was a "Sherman's march to the sea," without Sherman's success. The following papers relate to the movements of the expedition, and its surrender to Genl. Gates.

51. Letter from Mat. Vischer to Gov. Clinton, dated, "Army above Stilwater, Oct 7th, 1777," giving information of an engagement with the enemy.
52. Letter from John Barclay to Pierre Van Cortland, dated Albany, Oct. 15, 1777, announcing the surrender of Burgoyne.
53. Order Book of Genl. Burgoyne from the time he entered the State until his surrender to Genl. Gates at Saratoga. *From J. C. Bolton.*

This is the original Order Book, and contains the Orders issued, the Articles of Capitulation, and the Forces surrendered. Of the latter the following is the memorandum:—British prisoners, 2,442—Foreigners 2,194—Gen. Burgoyne and Staff Officers, including six members of Parliament, 12—Sent to Canada, 1,100—sick and wounded, 598—Total, 6,350. Prisoners before surrendered, 600—Deserters, 300—Lost at Bennington, 1,200—Killed between the 17th September, and 15th October, 600—Taken at Ticonderoga, 413—Killed at Genl. Herkimer's battle, 300—Grand total, 9,583, exclusive of Indians, Teamsters and Suttlers. Ordinance, &c., taken: 6 pieces of Cannon at Bennington—2 Cannon and 4 Royals at Fort Schuyler—400 set of Harness, and a number of Ammunition Wagons and Horses—5000 stand of arms—37 pieces of Cannon, Implements and Stores. This Order Book has been printed by Joel Munsell, of Albany, as one of his Historical Series.

54. Extra Fishkill Packet, Oct. 21, 1777, announcing the surrender of Burgoyne.

FORTS MONTGOMERY AND CONSTITUTION.

The papers embraced in this series are mainly from the Clinton Papers, presented by Jas. C. Bolton, Esq.

The first plan for the defence of Hudson's river embraced the erection of fortifications in the Highlands, and the obstruction of the navigation of the river by means of Booms, Chains, &c. The erection of forts was formally ordered by the Provincial Congress of New York in 1775. This action was communicated to the Continental Congress, which body, on the 25th May, resolved, "That a post be taken in the Highlands on each side of Hudson's river, and batteries erected." In accordance with this resolution, commissioners were appointed, who selected the sites of Forts Montgomery and Constitution, and afterwards that of Fort Clinton. Fort Montgomery was situated on the North side of Poplopen's Kill, Fort Constitution on the Island opposite West Point, and Fort Clinton on the South side of Poplopen's Kill. The latter was a mere outpost of Fort Montgomery. These Forts were reduced by Sir Henry Clinton while on his expedition up the Hudson, to secure a diversion in favor of

Burgoyne, Oct. 7, 1777. The defence of Fort Montgomery was conducted with great spirit, and lasted from two o'clock, P. M., until dark, when the works were carried by assault. There are several papers in the collection relating to the construction of the Forts, &c., which are included in the papers relating to the obstruction of the navigation of the river.

55. Pay-roll of Artificers and others employed by Col. James Clinton, in the service of the United States, at Fort Montgomery, from June 16, to August 1st, 1776—showing names, occupation, days' work, and wages, of persons employed.

56. Pay-roll of Artificers, as above, from August 1st, to December 1st, 1776.

57. Duplicate of above.

58. Return of Men employed by the Commissioners at Fort Constitution, June 20, 1776.

59. Pay-roll of Artificers and others employed by Brig. Genl. James Clinton, at Fort Constitution, from Aug. 1st, to December 1st, 1776.

60. List of persons employed by the Commissioners at Fort Montgomery, June 21, 1776.

61. A return of forces stationed at Fort Constitution, July 19, 1776.

62. Letter from Lieut. Oliver Lawrence to Joseph Jackson, dated Fort Montgomery, June, 1777, giving the number of Cannon, &c.

"Fort Montgomery, which has got thirty-five pieces of Cannon"—"Fort Clinton, which has twelve pieces of Cannon, which lies about forty rods from the grand battery."

63. Agreement of Isaae Cromwell and others to do garrison duty at Fort Constitution from Jan. 1st, to Jan. 31st, 1777.

63½. Order issued by Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, dated Newburgh, Oct. 5th, 1777, directing Lieut. Col. Cornelius Masten to march all the men in his company to Fort Montgomery.

Col. Hasbrouck was then the owner and occupant of the Hasbrouck House. The order is one of a number issued about the time of its date (preserved in collections elsewhere), the first of which directed Col. Masten to move half of his men. This was followed by the above order requiring him to move *all* of his company. The first forts in the Highlands were constructed by the State, and were principally garrisoned by Militia-men who were summoned in various forms to march to their defence. Hasbrouck's regiment was called out seventeen times in one month.

64. List of Officers taken prisoners at Fort Montgomery, belonging to Col. Du Bois' Regiment.
65. Copy of the letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Genl. Burgoyne, dated Fort Montgomery, Oct. 8, 1777.

This letter was contained in a Silver Bullet which was swallowed by the British messenger, Daniel Taylor, on his capture by the Americans, after the reduction of Fort Montgomery. It is as follows:

"FORT MONTGOMERY, Oct. 8th, 1777.

"*Vous y Voici*, and nothing now between us but Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 8th September, by C. C., I shall say, I cannot presume to order or even advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success. Faithfully yours,

To Genl. Burgoyne.

H. CLINTON."

The messenger was captured near Little Britain, was tried as a spy, convicted, and hung near Kingston.

HUDSON RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

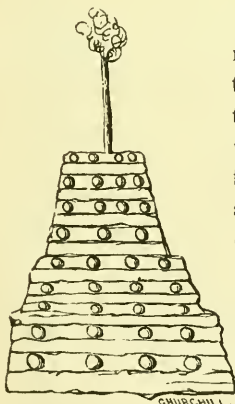
The papers of this series are entirely from the Clinton Papers presented by J. C. Bolton, Esq. The obstructing of the navigation of Hudson's river, was a work commenced simultaneously with the erection of fortifications. On the 16th of July, 1776, the Provincial Convention of New York appointed a Secret Committee to take the work in charge. The papers here preserved embrace the original minutes of the transactions of this Committee, map of the chain at Fort Montgomery, letters relating to the obstructions at Fort Washington, Fort Montgomery, West Point, Polopel's Island, &c., and also to the construction of Fire Ships, &c. The principal papers are numbered. The substance of the whole has been published by Mr. Munsell, of Albany, under the title: "Obstructions to the Navigation of Hudson's River." A portion of the West Point obstruction and also of that at Polopel's Island, now in this collection, will be referred to hereafter. We may remark here, that the obstruction at Fort Washington was a *Chevaux-de-frize* supported by sinking old sloops; that at Fort Montgomery was a Boom and Chain; that at West Point, a Boom and Chain; that at Polopel's Island, a *Chevaux-de-frize* composed of massive pikes projected from sunken cribs of stone.

66. Letter from Wm. Duer to Secret Committee in reference to obstructions at Fort Washington, dated July 21st, 1776.
67. Proceedings of Secret Committee, Sept. 23, 1776, in reference to same.

68. Proceedings of Secret Committee, Sept. 27, 1776, showing purchase of vessels to complete obstructions at Fort Washington.
69. Draft of letter to Genl. Washington, dated Sept. 27, detailing proceedings of Committee.
70. Instructions to Capt. North by Committee, Sept. 27.
71. Letter from Tench Tilghman to Convention of New York, dated Oct. 9, 1776, in reference to the passage up the river of the English ships of war.
72. Letter from Richard Carey, Jr. A. D. C., dated July 12, in reference to same subject. This was the first passage up the river of the *Rose* and *Phœnix*.
73. Proceedings of first meeting of Secret Committee at Fort Montgomery, July 19, 1776, in reference to obstructions at that place.
74. Letter from Robert Yates, Chm. of Com., to the Provincial Convention, dated July 21.
75. Letter from Robert Yates to Genl. Washington, "apprising him of our proceedings."
76. Proceedings of Secret Committee, July 25.
77. Draft of letter to Genl. Schuyler, in reference to the Chain at Fort Ticonderoga.
78. Reply of Genl. Schuyler.
79. Memorandum showing the manner of charging Fire Ships and Rafts.
80. Certificate showing the services rendered by Capt. Hazlewood in constructing and charging Fire Rafts.
81. Proceedings of Secret Committee, July 27.
82. Proceedings of Committee, Aug. 1.
83. Bills for Logs, Iron, &c., used in obstructions.
84. Proceedings of Committee, August 13.
85. Proceedings of Committee, Oct. 9.
86. Proceedings of Committee, Oct. 14.
87. Correspondence, Bills, &c., in connection with obstructions at Fort Montgomery.
88. Letter from Gov. Clinton in reference to the obstructions at Polopel's Island.

89. Letter from same on same subject.
90. Other papers relating to the subject.
91. Extract from a letter from Washington to Provincial Convention, dated July 27, in reference to passage up the river of the English fleet, and suggesting the employment of Row Galleys against them.
92. List of articles received by Adam Morgan, to be delivered by him to Capt. Hazlewood, to be used in constructing Fire Ships.
93. Letter from Robt. Yates to Gilbert Livingston in relation to Fire Rafts, July 22d, 1776, with signatures of Committee.
94. Copy original resolutions appointing the Secret Committee.
95. Copy of Instructions to Gilbert Livingston in relation to Fire Rafts, with signatures of Committee.
96. Letter from Nathaniel Woodhull, President of Provincial Convention, to Secret Committee, informing them of their appointment on a Committee for the organization of a new Government.
97. Original Draft of letters in reply to Woodhull.

BEACONS AND SIGNALS.



Beacon lights and flags, and signal cannon, were employed during the Revolution to convey intelligence of the movements of the enemy. The Highlands of the Hudson were prominent Beacon Signals. We learn from the second paper embraced in this series, that the Signal Beacon, or the Beacon that gave the signal to other Beacons, was on Butter Hill, and that the Beacons on the opposite hills were subordinate to it. The Beacon-pyres were pyramidal in form, made of logs filled in with brush and inflammable materials, and carried to a height of thirty feet. The accompanying engraving is from the original order in regard to the manner of their construction.

98. General Orders, dated Poughkeepsie, March, 18, 1779, giving

the number of signal guns to be fired on approach of enemy up the River. *From J. C. Bolton.*

99. Letter from Genl. Heath to Gov. Clinton, dated Robinson House, showing the location of the Beacons.

PRIVATEERING.

The papers of this series are known as the Miller Papers. They were among the effects of the late Judge Smith, and were purchased and presented to the collection by Thos. C. Ring, Esq. Abraham Miller, to whom they belonged, was a merchant at East Hartford.

The attention of the Continental Congress was directed to the subject of a Navy in 1775. Before definite action had been taken, however, Washington fitted out five or six armed vessels at Boston as Privateers. Congress subsequently affirmed this action, and formally authorized the granting of Letters of Marque and Reprisal. Very little is known of the number of vessels engaged in Privateering service, or of their operations. It is asserted, however, that the number of vessels captured by American cruisers during the war was eight hundred and three, and that the value of merchandise obtained amounted to over eleven millions. In the papers here preserved will be found many facts relating to the operations of the Privateer Company, in whose service Miller acted as agent. The vessels employed by the company were the Sloop *Game Cock*, Schooner *Ship Jack*, Brigatine *Marshall*, Sloop *Revenge*, Schooner *Raven*, Sloop *Hawk*, Ship *Genl. Hancock*, and armed boats *American Revenue*, *Arnold* and *Independence*. The prizes taken were the Ship *Charity*, captured by the Ship *Genl. Hancock*, commanded by Ishmael Hardy; the Brig *Allday* and Schooner *Fanny*, taken by the Schooner *Raven*; the Sloop *Sally*, captured by boats *Arnold* and *Independence*, commanded by Moses Butler and Gurdon Burnham; the Ship *Lovely Lass*, taken by Sloop *American Revenue*, Capt. Saml. Champlin, and Sloop *Revenge*, Capt. Jas. Conkling; prizes taken by Sloop *Game Cock*, Capt. Richard Reynolds; prizes taken by Brig *Marshall*, Capt. Thos. Bulkley.

G. Day Book and Memorandum Book of Abraham Miller, opened 1760.

100. Receipts, &c., for prize money of Sloop Revenge.
101. Receipts, &c., for prize money of Ship General Hancock.
102. Receipts, &c., of Boats Arnold and Independence.
103. Receipts, &c., of Sloop Game Cock.
104. Receipts, &c., of Schooner Raven.
105. Receipts, &c., of Brig Marshall.
106. Receipt of Riley & Wright, March 26, 1781, for Cannon, Round Shot, Double-headed and Grape.
107. Letter from Giles Hollister to Abraham Miller, New London, 6th August, 1781, in reference to an unsuccessful cruise of the Schooner Raven.

Hollister says: "We fell in with the Genl. Arnold from New York, carrying twelve four pounders and a number of howitzers. After running from her six hours, she gave us the first broadside, and then an action commenced which lasted but a short time. She got so much damaged that she was obliged to quit her station, and make the best of her way from us. We had five men wounded, two of them badly."

- 107½. Letter from E. Miller, Jr., to his brother Abraham, dated New York, Jan. 4th, 1768, in reference to merchandise.
108. Letter from E. Miller, Jr., to his brother Abraham, dated New York, March 24, 1769, in reference to passports.
109. Letter from E. Miller, Jr., to his brother Abraham, dated Morristown, Aug. 9, 1777, giving prices current and intelligence of the movements of the enemy's fleet.

From other letters of the series written by E. Miller, Jr., it would appear that he was employed as sutler near the American army. His letters furnish many details of army movements and other causes affecting prices of goods, and constitute at least a partial inside view of the rebellion.

CONSPIRACIES.

These manuscripts are principally from the Clinton Papers presented by Mr. Bolton. The organization of Committees, in the several Cities, Towns, Precincts, &c., of the Colony for detecting and defeating conspiracies, was directed by a resolution of the Committee of Safety of the Provincial Convention of New York, March 27, 1776. These Committees were empowered to "cause to be disarmed all persons within their respective districts who are known to be disaffected to the cause of America." By a subsequent Act of the Provincial Convention, a Board of Commissioners, with general powers for the same purpose, was appointed.

110. Letter from Charles Clinton, Chairman of the Committee of Hanover Precinct, dated Aug. 15, 1776, in reference to an examination of William Brown and Doct. John Hunt, by the Committee of Six-Mile Run in East Jersey.

111. Original Minutes of an examination of Beverly Robinson by the Committee appointed for "Enquiring into, Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies," and the Board of Commissioners appointed for the same purpose, held Feb. 22d, 1777. *Presented by the late Col. Isaiah Townsend.*

These proceedings are of deep interest, and show that the sympathies of Robinson were with the Ministry from the first, and that he was only restrained from openly avowing his sentiments by pecuniary considerations. He approved the course of his son in joining the English forces, and refused to take the oath of allegiance to the State.

112. Extract from Proceedings of Committee of Safety, dated Fishkill, Sept. 13, 1776, directing the Committee of Hanover Precinct to arrest Jacob Peets, Johannes Snyder, Andries Harh and John Archibald, as "persons inimical to the cause of American Liberty."

113. Letter from John R. Livingston to Robert Yates, dated Claremont, July 25, 1776, stating that Mr. Tappen had been badly beaten by some people at Esopus.

Christopher Tappen was prominent in the Provincial Convention. He was a member of the Secret Committee for obstructing the navigation of Hudson's river, and held other important stations. At this time he was one of the Commissioners for Detecting Conspiracies, and the beating he received was at the hands of Tories.

114. Letter from Robert Benson, Secretary of Committee of Safety, to Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in Orange Co., dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 16, 1777.

In this letter it is stated that "the enemy at New York have determined to suffer no more flags to come down by water until a flag with notice thereof be previously sent in by land," and that the Commissioners should act accordingly. Also, directing that Fletcher Matthews and Thomas Bull be confined in gaol for exchange—they having refused the oath of allegiance to the State—where they were to "receive similar treatment with that of our friends who have been confined in the Provost gaol at New York." Orange County, at that time, was principally south of Murderer's creek.

115. Official order to Isaac Nicoll, from Zephaniah Platt and others, Commissioners, directing the arrest of certain persons.

116. Proceedings of Provincial Convention of State of New York, at sessions held March 5th, and April 9th, 1777, in reference to the powers of Commissioners for the Detection of Conspiracies—appointing persons to "take into their custody and dispose of the property of ill-disposed persons." &c.

117. Proceedings of Convention, May 13, on same subject.
118. Warrant issued by Commissioners for the arrest of Stephen Reeder.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS.

119. Letter from Washington to Genl. Gage, dated Cambridge, August 8th, 1775, in reference to prisoners.

This is the original draft of the celebrated letter from Washington to Genl. Gage. It is written in a tone of the purest patriotism, and exhibits the supercilious conduct of Genl. Gage in no very flattering terms. "You affect, sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honorable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source and original foundation of all power." * * "If your officers, our prisoners, receive a treatment from me different from what I wished to show them, they and you will remember the occasion of it." This draft is in the hand writing of Joseph Read, at that time Washington's Aid and Secretary. Read was the author of the noble sentiment, "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am, the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it."

120. Letter of Invitation from Washington to Dr. Thomas, requesting the company of the latter at dinner.

Dr. Thomas was a Surgeon in the Massachusetts line, at that time encamped at New Windsor. Washington's Head-quarters were at Newburgh, and the dinner referred to was served in the "room with seven doors and one window."

121. Letter from Washington to Gov. Clinton, dated Dobbs' Ferry, Aug. 10, 1781, giving information of the intention of emissaries to seize the person of the Governor.

"I am informed," says the letter, "that George Harden, James Kiltz, one Boice of Dutchess county, and a fourth person whose name is not noted, are promised a very considerable reward if they will seize upon your person and conduct you to New York." The closing years of the Revolution were rife with attempts to abduct some of the leading patriots. Tradition locates an attempt to betray Washington at a dinner party at a house late the residence of Mr. Hale, now occupied by the Pennsylvania Coal Company near Quassack creek. Doct. Thacher, in his Journal, under date of June 30, 1781, says: "Private intelligence from a confidential source, we understand, has been received at Head-quarters, that a plan has been concocted in New York to send out four parties—one to assassinate or take Genl. Washington; another, Gov. Livingston, of New Jersey; a third, Gov. Clinton, of New York; and the fourth is unknown. Measures will undoubtedly be adopted to guard against and defeat this singular enterprise."

122. Letter from Washington to Mr. S. L., declining the "honor of his dedication." *Presented by Abel Corwin, Esq.*
123. Letter from La Fayette, addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of Genl. Alexander Hamilton, dated, "On Board the Norfolk Steam Boat, February 24th, 1825." *Presented by Mrs. Zabriskie.*

126. Letter from La Fayette, dated La Grange, July 1st, 1832, accepting an invitation to attend a public dinner of Americans in Paris, on the Anniversary of American Independence. *Presented by the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse*, to whom it was addressed and who was present on the occasion.

During the encampment of the army at New Windsor, La Fayette was a frequent guest at Head-quarters. The house occupied by him at New Windsor is still standing.

127. Letter from Baron Steuben to Gov. Clinton, dated New Windsor, April 10, 1782.

The Baron states that he had just completed a review of the troops, and adds: "The appearance of the New York Line does them the greatest honor. The men are exceedingly well clothed and armed." The letter also commends to Executive favor the son of Col. Weisenfelt's who had served in the State Levies. While the army was encamped at Newburgh, Steuben had his Head-quarters at the Verplanck house, Fishkill.

128. Letter from Major-General Knox to William Smith, dated Philadelphia, April 7th, 1791.

This letter is in reference to the possibility of opening an inland navigation from Connecticut river to Boston—a project that the writer admits is "more conformable to my wishes than to the real nature of the object," but is nevertheless "determined to ascertain its practicability by some able Surveyor," for which purpose John Hills had been employed "to investigate the subject and to ascertain by actual surveys whether it be practicable or not." We believe Genl. Knox also projected a canal from Albany to Hudson, and that it was partially constructed.

129. Letter from Lord Stirling to Governor Clinton, dated Albany, Dec. 14, 1782, requesting information in reference to the discharge of the State Levies.

130. Letter from Alexander Hamilton to Governor Clinton, dated August 25, 1782, in reference to the necessity of accelerating the collection of the tax levied by the State.

131. Letter from Aaron Burr to Ransom Halloway, dated Fishkill, Oct. 1, 1815, in reference to a suit in law, requesting the latter to have evidence ready.

132. Letter from Major-General St. Clair to James Bate, A. D. Q. M., dated Morristown, March 23d, 1777, in reference to conveying a sum of money to Peekskill for the use of the Army.

133. Letter from Genl. Heath to Gov. Clinton, dated Highlands, May 8th, 1782, in reference to four or five persons confined in Provost Prison, at West Point, by the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies.

Genl. Heath entered the American Army in 1775, and continued in the service until the

close of the war. The principal theatre of his operations was on the Hudson. He commanded at West Point after the treason of Arnold. The Provost Prison, at West Point, was a retaliatory institution where English prisoners received treatment similar to that served out to American prisoners in the old Provost in New York. (See 114.)

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

134. Letter from Robert Morris, dated Sept. 30, 1784, resigning his place as Superintendent of Finance.

Robert Morris was a Delegate to Congress from Pennsylvania. He was very active in establishing the first Bank of the United States. In 1780, he accepted the appointment of Superintendent of Finances. His personal credit contributed in no small degree to the procuring of money for the public service. "I want money for the use of the Army," said Morris to a Quaker friend. "What security canst thee give?" asked the lender. "My note and my honor," responded Morris. "Robert, thou shalt have it," was the prompt reply.

137. Note of Patrick Henry, promising to pay Philip Ryan "twelve pounds ten shillings."

138. Letter from D. Brinckerhoff to Guysbert Schenck, dated Philadelphia, March 6, 1775.

In this letter the particulars of an Election Riot in Philadelphia are given. The occasion was the election of Delegates to the first general Congress at New York. The supporters of the Ministry opposed the election, but were defeated. Says the letter: "We have had the greatest and warmest day ever known in this city before, among all ranks of people, about choosing Delegates. Each party met in the fields and walked down to the Exchange, where they met, and it is agreed on all hands that such a number was never together before. * * They had not met five minutes before the fists and sticks began to play very brisk for some time so that many bloody nose, broken head, and wounded arm was got till they got tired of that work and proceeded to business, but it was soon decided in favor of Delegates." The reputation of Philadelphia for Election Riots does not appear to be altogether of modern origin.

139. From same to same, dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1776.

140. Letter from Abm. Schenck, dated Aug. 11, 1776.

141. Letter from Samuel A. Barker to his brother, dated Camp-near-Harlem, Sept. 20, 1777.

This letter gives an account of the movements of the army. The writer states that his "spirits are good," and that he has "no doubt whenever we have an opportunity to meet the enemy, without the assistance of their ships, we shall, with the blessing of Heaven, meet with success."

142. Letter from George Leonard to Genl. James Clinton, dated Oct. 24, 1777, announcing the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British.

143. Letter from Robert Harpur, dated Fishkill, Jan. 16, 1777, in reference to public affairs.

Robert Harpur was a leading member of the Provincial Convention, and also a member of the Secret Committee for obstructing the navigation of Hudson's river.

144. Letter from Pierre Van Cortland, President, and Evert Bancker, Speaker of the Provincial Convention of New York, dated Jan 30, 1780, addressed to Matthew Van Benschoten and others, Committee of Rombout Precinct.

In this letter it is stated that the troops of the New York Line "are almost destitute of shirts," and directs the Committee to appeal to the "Patriotism and Humanity of the Country, and endeavor to obtain a supply by voluntary and gratuitous subscription." The army suffered extreme privations during the winter of 1779-80. Washington writes: "At one time the soldiers eat every kind of horse food but hay." Clothing became so scarce in the Highlands that a building was erected at Fishkill as a retreat for naked men. Soldiers patched their clothes until patches and clothes both gave out, and then they were sent to this retreat for naked men. England's declaration of war against Holland, at this time, saved the American army from destruction, as it induced Holland to send money to aid the rebellion.

145. Letter from Ezekiel Hyatt, of Crompond, West. Co., to Jas. Jackson, of Fishkill, dated July 6, 1777.

Hyatt writes: "Huson is out after your horses, and is to have a hundred guineas for them if he gets them." Joseph Huson, the man referred to, was a notorious freebooter and a perfect terror to the inhabitants of Westchester county. He was killed by Seth Whitney in the house of Genl. Bernardus Montrose, in Crompond.

146. Letter from Samuel Townsend to his wife, Sarah Townsend, dated Provost Prison, New York, August 3, 1781.

Townsend had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and was confined in Provost Prison. He writes: "I enjoy a tolerable good state of health, and am well supplied with the necessaries of life." He requests that Mr. Sackett and others should make effort to secure his exchange.

147. Letter from Nathaniel Tom to Thomas Rodman, dated Plymouth, Nov. 26, 1777.

Tom was in service in the Massachusetts line. The late Uzal Knapp represented him as a man of herculean frame and great powers of endurance.

148. Letter from Daniel Lyman, Aid-de-Camp, dated Peekskill, Sept. 10, 1781.

Directs an examination of all persons passing the Continental Ferry at New Windsor as some soldiers had escaped from the Southern Army. The Continental Ferry was incorporated in the Newburgh Ferry after the war.

149. Letter from Daniel McDonald, Lient. 3d Penns. Reg., to Washington, dated April 12, 1778, asking for leave of absence.

150. Letter from Lieut. J. Brouson, dated American Lines, Sept. 24, 1781. Presented by Major G. W. B. Tompkins.

151. Letter from J. Burnet to Lord Stirling, dated West Point, Oct. 26, 1774. Presented by Major G. W. B. Tompkins.

152. Letter from Jno. Pray, dated Nyack, March 23d, 1782.

Relates to materials for building a boat for the Water-Guard. Presented by Major G. W. B. Tompkins.

153. Order of Governor and Council of Safety of Connecticut, July 27, 1776, granting to New York the loan of twenty cannon, and other supplies. With autograph signature of Jonathan Trumbull, Governor.

The cannon referred to were obtained to assist in the defence of the city of New York. Jonathan Trumbull was not only one of the most inflexible patriots, but it is from him that the American people take the sobriquet, "Brother Jonathan."

ANDRÉ AND SMITH PAPERS.

The treason of Arnold and the fate of André are too familiar to readers of history to require special notice. The original papers of this series are the letters of the Smiths—William, Thomas, and Joshua H. William was Chief Justice of New York, and the author of "Smith's History of New York." Joshua was a physician. Thomas alone professed attachment to the American cause. It was to the house of Dr. Joshua, two-and-a-half miles from Stony Point, that Arnold conducted André, after their midnight interview. Here Smith concealed André all the next day, furnished him with coat, saddle, and bridle, and accompanied him part of the way to New York. Smith then rejoined his family at Fishkill, where he had temporary residence, and where he was arrested for complicity in Arnold's proceedings. He was tried before a court-martial and imprisoned in Goshen jail, from whence he escaped (May 22, 1781), reached New York, and subsequently accompanied the British army on its return to England. He subsequently found it necessary to defend himself against the charge of having betrayed André to his captors, for which purpose he issued a small, and now very rare book, in which he gave a full account of the affair, as well as of the manner of his own escape from Goshen jail.

155. Proceedings of the Board of General Officers convened for the trial of André, Sept. 29, 1780. One of the pamphlets issued soon after the trial.
156. Copy of some of the papers found on the person of André at the time of his arrest.

157. Letter from Joshua H. Smith to Governor Clinton, dated Goshen, Nov. 11, 1780.

This letter was written during Smith's confinement in Goshen jail. In it he complains that his health is being seriously injured; and requests that his imprisonment may soon terminate.

158. Letter from Thomas Smith to Governor Clinton, dated Sept. 15th, 1780.

In this letter Smith requests the privilege of an interview with his brother William in reference to family affairs.

159. Letter from William Smith to Thomas, dated October 12, 1780, in reference to Joshua H. Smith, and other matters.

160. Letter from Thomas Smith to Governor Clinton, enclosing letter from William Smith, and requesting the privilege of corresponding with him, dated Oct. 16, 1780.

161. Letter from Governor Clinton to Thomas Smith.

In this letter Gov. Clinton denies the requests of Thomas Smith from the "very extraordinary and exceptional conduct of Mr. William Smith," which rendered it his duty to prevent, as far as in his power, "every kind of communication and intercourse with him." Clinton studied law in the office of Judge Smith, and his determination in this matter has additional interest from the fact of previous personal friendship.

162. Letter from Peter R. Livingston to William Smith, Esq., dated Poughkeepsie, Oct. 2, 1780.

In this letter Livingston, who was an active Republican, requests Smith "never to write" to him "again during the present contest." Smith's reputation must have been at low ebb with the Republicans when to receive letters from him was regarded with suspicion.

CLAUDIUS SMITH PAPERS.

The papers of this series came into the possession of the late Samuel W. Eager, and were presented by his son, F. S. Eager. Claudius Smith was the leader of a band of Tories who infested the Highlands during the Revolution. Associated with him were his sons, Richard, James, and William, and Edward Roblin, William Cole, John Mason, Matthew Dolson, John Ryan, Thomas Delamar, James Gordon, and others. After repeated outrages, and several fruitless attempts to capture Smith, a fresh provocation, the murder of Major Nathaniel Strong, led Gov. Clinton to offer a reward of \$500 for his arrest, and \$600 for his sons Richard and James. Smith immediately fled to Long Island, and while there was recognized by a Mr. Titus, who organized a company and secured his arrest. He was

brought to Fishkill Landing and surrendered into the custody of Col. Isaac Nicoll, at that time Sheriff of Orange County, and taken to Goshen jail. He was subsequently tried, convicted and executed, together with several other members of his band. Smith was buried at the foot of the gallows, which stood on the site of the present County Clerk's Office in Goshen, and when that building was erected, over sixty years after his death, his remains were exhumed and the main bones found undecayed. They were gathered together for re-interment, but before this was done they were stolen, one by one, and now probably grace the shelves of several cabinets. A full account of Smith may be found in Mr. S. W. Eager's History of Orange County. The papers here preserved were found among the papers of Col. Nicoll.

163. Order of Execution issued by a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the Court House, Goshen, Jan. 11th and 13th, 1779.

At this Court, Claudius Smith, and Matthew Dolson, John Ryan, Thomas Delamar, Jas. Gordon, and Amy Augor, late Amy Jones, members of Smith's band, were convicted and sentenced to be executed on Friday, Jan. 22d. Smith was convicted of burglary at the house of John Earle, robbery at the dwelling of Ebenezer Woodhull, and robbery of the house and person of William Bell. The other prisoners were severally convicted of burglary and robbery.

164. Order of Execution issued by a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the Court House, Goshen, June 2d, 1779.

At this Court, James, son of Claudius Smith, and James Flewelling, Jonas Rumsey, James McCormick, and Daniel Keith, members of Smith's band, were convicted and sentenced to be executed on Tuesday, June 8th.

165. Examination and Confession of William Cole, one of Claudius Smith's band, taken March 23d, 1779.

This paper gives details of many of the depredations committed by this notorious band. After the execution of Claudius and James, the band was reorganized under the leadership of Richard Smith, who escaped to Canada after peace was declared.

COL. ISAAC NICOLL PAPERS.

These papers were also presented by Mr. F. S. Eager. Col. Isaac Nicoll and his brothers John and Leonard Nicoll, were among the early settlers of the town of New Windsor. John and Isaac were members, at different periods, of the Colonial Legislature. In 1776, Isaac held command in the Highlands, to

which post he was appointed by the Provincial Convention of New York, and from which he retired on the appointment of Col. Livingston to the post by Washington. In 1778, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Sequestration on the north side of the mountains; in 1779, he held the office of High Sheriff of Orange County. The order relieving him from command in the Highlands expresses the thanks of the Convention "for his faithful service and strict attention to the public interests, since he has been in command at the said fortifications."

166. Resolution of Provincial Convention of the State of New York, in relation to the services of Col. Isaac Nicoll in the Highlands, June 4, 1776.

167. Resolution of Convention of State of New York, appointing Elihu Marvin and Isaac Nicoll Commissioners of Sequestration on the north side of the mountains in the County of Orange, Jan. 8, 1778.

168. Bond given by Isaac Nicoll as High Sheriff of the County of Orange, dated April 10, 1779.

169. Orders of a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Goshen, June 2d, 1779, at which several persons were convicted of minor offences.

170. Orders of a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Goshen, December 11th, 1780, at which several persons were convicted of minor offences.

171. Bond of Absalom Stilwell and Increase Carpenter for appearance at Court.

172. Form of Sheriff's Notice, where only one person is indicted.

ORDER BOOKS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

173. Order and Account Book of Capt. Nathan Strong. "This Book bought of Mr. Loudon, April 9th, 1777."

Capt. Strong, of Blooming-Grove, and his Company, entered the service in 1777—was first stationed at Peekskill, and afterwards passed through the privations of Valley Forge. In his book we have a record of the accounts of his men; a sketch of camp life, and all the General Orders issued at Valley Forge.

Samuel Loudon was the printer of "The Packet," a Whig newspaper. When the British forces obtained possession of New York, he removed his business to Fishkill, where his paper became the only organ of the patriots in the State.

174. Order Book of Capt. John West, 1780.

This book contains, among others, the Garrison and General Orders issued July 3d and 4th, 1780, dated "Head-quarters, Highlands." The General Orders of July 4, commence: "Parole, INDEPENDENCE—Countersign, WASHINGTON—AMERICA. Upon this day, which History will commemorate, America compelled by reiterated and atrocious acts of tyranny and oppression, declared her Independence, and determined, at all hazards to maintain it. * * It was not for Conquest, but for Rights and Privileges; not for Glory, but for Freedom, she fought, and Providence has smiled upon efforts resulting from motives so laudable."

175. Order Book of Lieut. Col. Harmer, 1784. *Presented by Prof. Robert Wear.*176. Lithograph Copy of George Washington's Accounts with the United States, commencing June, 1775, and ending June, 1783. *Presented by Alex. McL. Agnew, Esq.*176½. Memorials of Washington's Patriotism. Lithographic copy of Washington's Accounts—duplicate of above. *Presented by Rev. Wendell Prime.*

This book is opened at the page containing entry of Washington's expenses while at Newburgh. His table expenses were paid on bills rendered by the Captain of the Life Guard.

177. Maps of Survey of the Post Roads of the United States, opened and in use in 1780, by Christopher Coles.

178. Resolution of Continental Congress, adopted Oct. 4th, 1777, with the original signature of John Hancock.

This resolution appropriated five hundred dollars "to erect a monument to the memory of the late Brigadier Herkimer, commanding the Militia of Tryon County," who died of wounds received in the ambuscade at Oriskany, August 6th, 1777. The monument was never erected. This paper is the original official communication issued by the Continental Congress. It came to the hands of Genl. James Clinton for execution, but failed for lack of opportunity or money.

179. Parole Pass of Col. Zachariah DuBois, granted by Sir Henry Clinton.

Col. DuBois lived at Salisbury, Orange County. In 1776, he received a Commission as Second Major in Col. Woodhull's Regiment of Militia, and served on various occasions until 1780. He was taken prisoner at the reduction of Fort Montgomery, and remained so for several months, when his exchange was effected. He died in 1783.

181. Proceedings of a meeting of officers of the late Army, who had been in the service of the United States, held at Covil's Hotel, March 9th, 1792.

This meeting was held to take into "consideration some important communications which had been received from their brother officers in the State of Massachusetts" on the subject of "compensation for losses sustained by them and the soldiers." At this meeting Genl. Philip Van Cortlandt presided. It was resolved to present a memorial to Congress on the subject; and appointed Genl. Schuyler, Genl. James Clinton, Genl. Van Cortlandt and Col. Hughes to prepare the same, as well as to hold correspondence with officers in other States.

DENNING PAPERS.

These papers were presented by the late William H. Denning, of Fishkill. Capt. William Denning was a member of the Provincial Convention of New York, and in that position contributed his influence to those measures which carried forward the operations of the Revolution. In 1780, he was elected one of the Board of Commissioners of Finance of the United States, and associated with Robert Morris in the management of the public finances.

182. Letter from Saml. Huntington, President, to Mr. William Denning, dated Philadelphia, May 1, 1780, announcing appointment by Congress as one of the Commissioners.

The letter adds: "Should you incline to accept the appointment, the sooner you can enter upon the duties of that important office the better."

183. Extract from the minutes of Congress, April 28th, 1780, at which Mr. William Denning was elected one of the Commissioners of the Treasury Board.

184. Letter from Col. Wadsworth to Mr. William Denning, dated Hartford, May 9th, 1780.

This letter is in reference to public affairs, and commends particularly the action of Congress "respecting the money," which he esteemed "the best thing they have done in two years"—referring probably to the establishment of a Treasury Board.

185. Original draft of a Letter from Mr. William Denning to Col. Stewart, dated Treasurer's Office, 24th Oct., 1780, in reference to a statement made by the latter to Congress.

186. Letter from Washington to William Denning, Esq., dated Nov. 2d, 1780.

In this letter Washington alludes to the "too general inattention to the care of stores at most of our magazines and distant posts." The notice which Denning had taken of the matter, Washington hoped would "be attended with good effects."

187. Letter from Mr. Lewis to William Denning, Esq., dated Philadelphia, Feb. 3d, 1781.

In this letter it is stated, that "such is the scarcity of money, that even the Treasury Board, with its dependencies, has been lately served with a writ of ejectment for a deficiency in the payment of rent; and from the same cause the Admiralty have this day been warned to quit their house—in short, Congress must soon remove from hence, or they will be turned out of doors."

188. Letter from Alex. Hamilton to William Denning, Esq., declining invitation to dinner.

This letter was written during Washington's residence in Newburgh. "The General and Mrs. Washington request me to present their respects to you and Mrs. Denning, and

make their apology. The Marquis (Lafayette) does the same. Mrs. Hamilton joins me in the compliment to Mrs. Denning." Mr. Denning's residence was on what has long been known as Denning's Point, just north of the Dutchess and Columbia R. R. station at Fishkill.

ENCAMPMENT PAPERS.

While Newburgh and New Windsor were the Head-quarters of WASHINGTON during over one half of the seven years of the war of the Revolution, Fishkill, on the opposite side of the river, was a centre of equal importance, in another respect, during almost the entire war. It was to this place that the public stores were removed from New York in 1776, and where the



Dutch Church (Harvey Birch's Prison) at Fishkill.

depôts for provisions and supplies were subsequently maintained until the close of the war. The Head-quarters of STEUBEN, the Wharton house, the Dutch church, and other historical buildings, are still preserved, and those who wish may review there the scenes made famous in two hemispheres through Cooper's story, "The Spy."—The papers of this series, however, re-

late principally to the distribution of supplies.

190. Letter from Comfort Sands & Co., to J. Joshua, dated Fishkill, March 31, 1782, stating that as "General Washington is expected every hour, we request you would have killed and sent down in a wagon to-morrow, six of your best Wethers for his use."

191. New York Packet, dated Aug. 1, 1782, containing, among other announcements, "His Excellency, General Washington,

returned from Philadelphia to Head-quarters, Newburgh," on the 27th of July.

192. Extract from General Orders, dated Newburgh, Feb. 11th, 1783, directing that all general and other officers should be in camp by the 15th April next, for the purpose of "commencing the discipline of the troops upon a great scale."

193. Letter from Seth Drew, Capt. 1st Mass. Regt., to John Fisher, A. D. Q. M., dated West Point, July 22, 1777, announcing the shipment of "four barrels of flour to go to Boston."

194. Letter from John Campbell, A. D. Q. M., to John Fisher, store-keeper at Fishkill Landing, dated Continental Village, April 10th, 1779, requesting iron for horse shoes.

Continental Village was one mile north of the line between Putnam and Westchester counties, in the present town of Phillipstown. It was occupied as a military post during the Revolution, designed to guard an important pass in the Highlands. The village was burned by the British, Oct. 1777, but subsequently re-occupied by the Continentals.

195. Letter from Derick Amerman to John Fisher, dated Newburgh, Aug. 2d, 1780, in reference to an invoice of clothing.

Derick Amerman was an Assistant Quarter-Master while the army was encamped at Newburgh, and had charge of a public store-house situated on the site now occupied by the Union Presbyterian Church. After the war he engaged in business in Newburgh, and held several local official stations with credit.

196. Letter from Adolph DeGrove, Jr., to John Fisher, dated Wappins Creek, Nov. 4th, 1780.

Adolph DeGrove, Sr., kept a hotel on the south-west corner of Water and Third streets, Newburgh. La Fayette had his quarters there when in Newburgh. Adolph, Jr., was connected with the Quarter-Master's department.

197. Letter from Tabor Clark to John Fisher, dated Newburgh, Dec. 26th, 1780, asking for "a craft for the purpose of transmitting my clothing to camp."

198. Letter from John Capron to John Fisher, dated Fishkill, May 6th, 1781, in reference to a barrel of clothing belonging to James Gregg.

199. Letter from John Campbell, A. D. Q. M., to John Fisher, dated Continental Village, July 22d, 1780, requesting Bill Hooks, 100 Axes with helvies, half a ton of iron for horse-shoes, and four boxes of made horse-shoes.

200. Letter from Edward Connor to John Fisher, dated May 12, 1781, asking for a supply of flints.

201. Letter from Richard Platt, D. Q. M., to John Fisher, dated

- Newburgh, May 7, 1781, in reference to a "craft to convey provisions to Albany." *Presented by the late John Jamison.*
202. Letter from Corns. Wynkoop to John Fisher, dated Fishkill, Sept. 16, 1781, requesting wagon wheels.
203. Order on John Fisher for rations for camp at Wappins Creek, dated Nov. 20, 1781.
204. Return for seven days' provisions for men employed in the Quarter-Master General's Department at Fishkill Landing, January 7th, 1782.
205. Letter from John D. Alvey to John Fisher, dated June 21, 1782, requesting tents.
206. Letter from Timothy Pickering, Q. M. G., to John Fisher, dated Newburgh, Aug. 27, 1782, asking for a "light and good boat" for his own use.
207. Receipt for Ordinance Stores delivered at Fishkill by Col. Brinckerhoff.
- 207½. Bill of Capt. Ozias Goodwin, "March y^e 22th, 1781," for "freight of 4 cannon, 16 sundries, from Rocky Hill to Middletown." *Presented by the late Charles Reeve.*
208. Order for a horse for General Gates. Addressed to Joseph Jackson, Fishkill. Dated "The Village, 24th Aug. 1777."

RETURNS, PAY-ROLLS, &c.

The Pay-rolls embraced in this collection are principally the duplicate copies of the originals retained by the officers by whom they were prepared. To all intents and purposes they are original official records.

- 208½. Account of cash paid by James Bate, A. Q. G. of Army of Revolution. Original draft of account rendered, from April to September, 1777. Footings given on last page. \$240,842.76. *Presented by E. M. Ruttenber.*

James Bate was the father of the late Judge David W. Bate, of Newburgh. In this account the names of many of the general officers in the service appear with the commands to which they were attached. A paper of rare value and interest.

209. State of the Four Regiments raised in the Colony of New York, for the Continental service, and order of their rank.

August 4, 1775. A Roster of the first Regiments raised by New York for the war of the Revolution.

210. Account of moneys paid to the officers of the 3d N. Y. Regiment, 1775.

211. Pay-roll of commissioned, and non-commissioned officers and privates of Capt. Abraham Schenck's Company of new levies, in Col. Jacobus Swartwout's Regiment, in Genl. Clinton's Brigade, Nov. 30, 1776; and an account of rations due to Dec. 30, 1776.

212. Return of Capt. Schenck's Company, showing desertions.

213. Return of bounty moneys paid by Capt. Abraham Schenck to his Company, pursuant to resolution of the Convention of New York, passed July, 1776, by which £4, in addition to regular pay, was allowed to each person who should serve three months.

213½. Memorandum accounts of Capt. Abraham Schenck, with receipts from the men in his Company, Aug. 1776. This Company took part in the defence of New York.

214. Return of Prisoners taken at New York during the campaign of 1776.

215. Pay-roll of Capt. Leonard Nicoll's Company, 1778-'80.

Presented by the late C. F. Gallow.

This Company was on frontier service in the years named. It was mainly composed of residents of the present towns of New Windsor, Cornwall, and Blooming-Grove.

216. Muster-roll of Capt. Thos. Lee's Company of Associated Exempts, in the service of the United States, commanded by Col. Zephaniah Platt—and duplicate.

217. Pay-roll of Subsistence due to Capt. Thos. Lee's Company of Associated Exempts.

218. Muster-roll of Capt. John Broadhead's Company, under command of Col. Zephaniah Platt.

219. Pay-abstract of Subsistence due to the Regiment commanded by Col. Zephaniah Platt—and duplicate.

220. Order for Supplies to family of Genl. James Clinton—15 pounds of beef and 3 pounds of soap.

221. Return of Names, Rank and date of Commissions of the officers of the First N. Y. Regiment of foot, under command of His Excellency, Genl. Washington. Dated Jan. 1, 1781. *From J. C. Bolton.*
222. Engagement of James Westervelt to serve three months in Capt. Brinckerhoff's Company.
223. An Account of Provisions, &c., received by Brig. Genl. Clinton, for the use of his family, from July to January, 1781. *From the late Brig. Genl. S. C. Parmenter.*
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CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE, &c.

224. Commission of Mindert Valley, as Ensign in a Company of Militia in Beekman Precinct.
225. Certificate of appointment as Captain, issued by John Montgomery, Governor, &c., to Benjamin Carpenter. Dated 1728. A Colonial paper.
226. Certificate of Joshua Sands, Collector of New York, that Enoch Wilson had complied with the "Act for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen."
- 226½. Certificate of service of John Blair, in 4th Mass. Regiment, 5 years and 10 months. Signed by Washington.
227. Certificate of service of John Van North, as Drummer in the Continental army.
228. Certificate of service of John Wandell, in 2d N. Y. Regiment, 7 years. Signed by Washington.
- 228½. Certificates relating to John Holly, the first man killed in engagement at White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. *Presented by E. M. Ruttenber.* Holly was an enlisted soldier from Goshen, Orange county.
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MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

229. Order issued by Lord Stirling (Genl. William Alexander) at Valley Forge, May 12, 1778, directing the return of Lambert Moore to duty. *Presented by the late John Jamison.*
230. Receipt signed by Wm. Colfax, May 25th, 1781, for goods delivered at Head-quarters. Colfax succeeded Gibbs in command of the Life Guard. (See 13.)

231. Specimens of Continental money. Counterfeited so successfully that no expert could certify the genuine.
232. Pass to — Van Cleef to go up the North river. Signed by Andrew Elliott, Superintendent General and Magistrate of Police. Dated, New York, May 3d, 1783. Issued by the British authorities.
233. Pass to James Vanderburgh to visit Boston. Signed by John McKesson, Secretary, and Peter R. Livingston, Pres., of Committee of Safety of New York.
235. Parchment Map of Dutchess county.
236. Assignment, or Power of Attorney, from Samuel Vincent to his wife Judith, to hold or dispose of property, &c. Dated in 1779.
237. Sundry Bills and Receipts.
238. Passport of ship Traveller, Massachusetts, 1809, with autograph of James Madison. *From Doct. G. C. Monell.*
239. Marriage License to James Waugh and Mary Bell, May 11th, 1762.
- 239½. Inquisition taken by Henry Wileman, Coroner of the city of New York, April 9th, "in the eleventh year of Reign of Queen Ann." Wileman subsequently established the settlement of Wilemantown, Orange county.
240. Specimens of New York and New Jersey money in 1776.
241. Leaf of book of David H. Moffatt, 1799, showing the cast of interest on different amounts.
242. Collector's Warrant for collection of tax of three hundred and twenty-two pounds three shillings—the quota of the Precinct of Goshen for the purpose of building a Court House. Dated Oct 6, 1773. This was the Court House and Jail of the Revolution, at Goshen.
243. Letter from Samuel Holly, dated Phila., May 12th, 1779.
244. Letter from same, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 7th, 1779.
245. Letter from Z. D. Holly, dated Charleston, April 29, 1797.
246. Letter from same, dated May 6th, 1798.
247. Bond of Francis Knapp to John S. Holly, May, 7, 1808.
248. Several Warrants, 1773, 1775.

249. Examination of Richard Turpin, who escaped from the English frigate *Rose*, July 12, 1776. No relationship to the notorious "Dick Turpin" presumed.
250. Recipe for the Jaundice, extensively and successfully used in the army of the Revolution.
251. Letter from Henry Clay, dated Albany, 15th Nov., 1833, declining invitation to visit Poughkeepsie.
252. Autograph of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. Autograph of David Crockett, from his son, Robert H. Crockett.
253. Certificate of appointment constituting the late Rev. John Johnston, D.D., Chaplain of 14th Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. M., 1818. *Presented by Chas. Johnston.*
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WAR OF 1812.

275. Letter from George Swart to his wife, dated Plattsburgh, Aug. 10, 1814. Swart was a seaman in Com. McDonough's fleet and was killed in the battle of 17th September.
276. Letter addressed to "French Forest, sloop of war *Hornet*, New London, Ct.," dated Oct. 2d, 1813, relating events in connection with war of 1812. *Presented by Howard B. Uter, Paterson, N. J.*
277. Letter from Genl. William Henry Harrison to Hon. Jonathan Fisk, dated Sept. 17th, 1814—refers to remark made by Fisk concerning papers prejudicial to Harrison.
278. Letter from Charles Stewart to Secretary of War, General Armstrong, 1814, and reply to same.
279. Letter from Hon. William Ross, dated Albany, Oct. 8, 1814.
280. Certificate of service of James L. Voorhies, Ensign in 16th Reg. N. Y. Inf., 1814, with signature of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor, &c.
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LAND PAPERS, &c.

297. Patent to Genl. James Clinton for seven lots in the Military Tract. Dated March 16, 1791.
298. Patent to Elizabeth Denne for lands originally part of the

- Wawayanda Patent, cut off by survey of boundary line. Dated May 4, 1804. Re-issue of patent of 1734.
299. Deed from Cornelius Low and others to Allan Jarratt, for lands in Orange county. Dated April 5th, 1720.
300. Translation of grant of land by William Kieft, Director-General of New Netherland, to Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, dated March 12, 1647. Land in New York city, "where the house and the lots of land belonging to the Company are situated."
301. Translation of transfer grant of land (tract formerly granted to Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt), by Jacob Hendrikse Van Vanger to Cornelius Van Tienhoven, 1655.
302. Translation of transfer deed of land granted as above, by Rachel Van Tienhoven, widow of Cornelius Van Tienhoven, to Robert Roelantse Van Berceyn, 1659.
303. Proclamation of Richard Nicolls, first English Governor-General of the Province of New York, dated Oct. 11th, 1677, confirming above grant and subsequent transfers.
304. Dutch Parchment Deed, 1647—with seal of Province.
305. Dutch Parchment Deed, 1639—with seal.
306. Deed of land to Abraham Merritt of Hartford, Conn., 1798.
307. Deed of land to Mary McClaughry, 1730.
308. Deed of land to Mary McClaughry.
309. Deed of land from Thomas King and Lydia his wife, to Robert Cross. Property in New Windsor.
310. Deed of land from John Alsop, of New York, to Ebenezer Seely, of Gray-Court, Orange county, Oct. 15, 1748.
311. Copy of the Charter of the Glebe, Newburgh. Issued March 29th, 1752.
312. Patent to John Smith for Bounty Land in the county of Montgomery. Dated Dec. 6th, 1790. Seal of State attached.

PRINTED PAPERS.

313. Printed Sheet—The Watchman—No. IV. 1770. Contains an article in reference to the "diabolical conduct of Mr. Colden, the present Lieutenant-Governor of our distressed Colony."

314. Carrier's Address of the New York Gazetteer, Jan. 1, 1775.
315. Copy of New York Packet, February 1, 1781, containing anecdote of Lieut. Lawrence. (See 62.)
316. Proceedings of a meeting held in New York in 1789, designed to promote the election of Gov. Clinton. Issued by Jonathan Lawrence and others, Committee.
317. Circular referring to above.
318. Circular, April 16th, 1790—proposing Christopher Tappen for Representative in Congress; David Pye for State Senator, and Nathan Smith, Ebenezer Clark, James G. Graham, Jos. Hasbrouck, Joseph Delamar, and Lucas Elmendorf, Jr., for Members of Assembly.
319. Circular, April 20, 1790—opposing Christopher Tappen, and favoring Peter Van Gasbeck for Representative. Van Gasbeck was elected.
320. Circular, 1795—favoring the election of John Jay as Governor of New York.
321. Circular, April 20th, 1796—recommending Gilbert Livingston, Nathan Smith, and Christopher Tappen, for Senators.
322. Philadelphia Gazette Extra, July 18, 1798—containing letter from Washington accepting the appointment of Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.
323. Copy of Poughkeepsie Journal, Dec. 24, 1799—announcing the death of Washington.
324. Copy of the same paper, Dec. 31, 1799—containing proceedings of Congress on the death of Washington.
325. First Book of the Chronicles of Morgan and his Quid Council—giving the antecedents of some of the persons appointed and removed by Gov. Morgan Lewis.
326. Advertisement of sale of Dusenberry's Farm, Peekskill Hollow, 1795.
327. The London Gazette—published by authority. From Tuesday, September 2, to Monday, Sept. 6, 1691.
328. Ulster County Gazette, Jan. 4, 1800. Lithograph copy.
329. New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, Jan. 10, 1777.
330. New York Spectator, November 25th, 1797.

331. Newburgh Mirror, Oct. 29, 1799—printed by Joseph Barber. *From S. W. Fullerton.*
332. Rights of Man, Newburgh—printed by Benoni Howell for Elias Winfield. Framed and presented by *L. L. Livingston.*
333. Political Index, Newburgh, May 7th, 1811. *From Ward M. Gazlay, son of the editor Ward M. Gazlay.*
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NEWBURGH HISTORICAL SOCIETY PAPERS.

350. Newburgh and the Greeks. Minutes of public meeting and subscription lists in aid of the Greeks, Jan. 14, 1824.
351. Letter from Robert H. Crockett, enclosing autograph of his father, Col. David Crockett.
352. Traditions of the Iroquois. Read by Rev. A. B. Van Zandt.
353. Early Patents and Grants in Orange County. Read by Peter F. Hunn.
354. Original Counties of New York. Read by D. C. Ringland.
355. History of the Reformed Dutch Church, Newburgh. Read by Rev. A. B. Van Zandt.
356. North-West Passage. Read by Peter F. Hunn.
357. Paper Money of Republic of Bolivia.
358. Blind Fish. Read by Dr. G. C. Monell.
359. Ether Inhalation. Read by Dr. G. C. Monell.
360. Odd-Fellowship in Orange Co. Read by Dr. G. C. Monell.
361. History of Deepark. Letter from Peter C. Gumaer, Esq., of that town.
362. Old Stone Dam, Ulster County. Read by Dr. A. J. Prime.
363. Old Stone Dam, Ulster County. Read by S. W. Eager.
364. Biographical Sketch of Peter F. Hunn, Esq., deceased. Read by S. W. Eager.
365. Annual Address. Read by Rev. John Forsyth, D.D.
366. Letter from Rev. John Brown, D.D.
367. Papers of N. Y. Historical Society.
368. Papers of Hon. Jonathan Fisk, decd. *Deposited by Rev. John Forsyth, D. D.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

400. Dutch Bible—printed at Amsterdam, 1702.
- 400½. Dutch Bible, 1741. Record of presentation lost.
401. Journal General Assembly of New York—Vol. 1. } 1791 to
 402. do do do do Vol. 2. } 1725.
403. Reports of Adjudicated Cases in the Courts of the Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer—from second year to twenty-first year of George II.
404. Acts of the Assembly of the Province of New York, from 1691 to 1725.
405. Public Laws of South Carolina. *From John W. Forsyth.*
406. South Carolina Justice. *From John W. Forsyth.*
407. General History of, and War in, America. Probably the first history of the Revolution written.
408. Sermon preached by Rev. Henry Piers, A. M., May 21st, 1742. *From James G. Graham.*
409. Sermon preached "by the Right Reverend Father in God, James Lord, Bishop of Gloucester," February 24, 1758. *From James G. Graham.*
410. Essays upon the making of Salt-Petre and Gun-Powder. Published by order of the Committee of Safety of the Colony of New York, January 17th, 1776. *From James G. Graham.*
411. American Messenger, for September, 1787. One of the first American Illustrated Magazines. *From Jas. G. Graham.*
412. European Magazine and London Review, for September, 1787. One of the first English Illustrated Magazines. *From James G. Graham.*
413. Report of the trial of the murderers of Richard Jennings, held at Goshen, Feb. 23d, 1819. *From James G. Graham.*
414. Almanacs from 1814 to 1825.
416. Minutes of Court Martial, Aug. and Sept., 1814. S. R. Betts, Judge Advocate.
417. A number of Books and Pamphlets deposited by the Newburgh Historical Society.
422. An Essay on the West India Dry-Gripes. A pamphlet printed by Ben. Franklin, 1745. *From Doct. P. F. Masten.*

424. Pamphlets of Newburgh Historical Society.
425. do do do do
426. do do do do
427. do do do do
428. do do do do
429. Soldiers' Journals. Journal of Lemuel Lyon, in French and Indian War, 1758; and of Samuel Haws, 1775—events around Boston.

PORTRAITS, &c.

450. Portrait of General and Mrs. Washington, copied from Stuart's original paintings in Boston Museum, by A. B. Durand. Purchased, framed, and presented by Enoch Carter, Wm. C. Hasbrouck, Thomas George, James W. Taylor, and Hazard Roe.
451. Portrait of Washington—steel plate. *From G. P. Putnam*
452. Portrait of Uzal Knapp. Painted and presented by the late *Chas. W. Tice, Newburgh.*

Uzal Knapp was the last member of Washington's Life Guard. He entered the army on the 1st of June, 1777, and was in service from that time until his final discharge by Washington in 1783. He was in the battle at White Plains; in the skirmish at Ridgefield; passed through the horrors of Valley Forge; was one of La Fayette's Corps and in the action under him at Barren Hill, and in the battle of Monmouth. In 1780, he was detailed, with other soldiers of known fidelity, to form an increase in the Life Guard, and received a Sergeant's commission. Soon after his discharge he took up his residence in New Windsor, Orange county, where he lived to the age of 94 years, honored and respected by all. His body lies buried under the monument near the flag-staff. The monument was erected by a local military company, the Newburgh Guard, in 1859.

453. Portrait of La Fayette—large antique steel plate.
454. Portrait of Brigadier General William G. Belknap, U. S. A. Painted, framed, and presented by Col. T. B. Thorpe.

Genl. William Goldsmith Belknap was the son of Genl. Isaac Belknap, of Newburgh, whose father, Capt. Isaac Belknap, was the Capt. Townsend of Cooper's story of "The Spy," being the only Captain of Rangers acting under orders of the Committee of Safety at Fishkill. Of course many of the occurrences narrated by Cooper are fictitious. Gl. Belknap rendered distinguished service in the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico. His son, Genl. W. W. Belknap, was appointed Secretary of War, in 1869, by President Grant.

455. Portrait of Gouverneur Morris while Minister to the Court of France. He was the brother of Robert Morris, and was appointed Minister in 1792.

456. Portrait of Henry Clay, as he appeared in Congress in 1821
457. Portrait of Gov. George Clinton.
458. Portrait of Genl. James Clinton.
459. Portrait of DeWitt Clinton (presumed), painted by Prof. Wear when a young man.
460. Portraits of the Presidents of the United States. Framed and presented by *John W. Forsyth*.
461. Portrait of the late Eli Hasbrouck, grandson of Jonathan Hasbrouck—was born in Head-quarters house in 1796.
462. Medallion Likeness of the late Enoch Carter—from plaster cast by H. K. Brown. Framed and presented by the Common Council of the City of Newburgh.
463. Past and Present of the United States. Mammoth Photograph from original painting. Framed and presented by *Major W. C. H. Sherman*.
464. Washington's Head-quarters at New Windsor. Photograph from original painting. Framed and presented by *Major W. C. H. Sherman*.
465. Medallions of Washington's Head-quarters at different places. Framed and presented by *Major W. C. H. Sherman*.
466. Newburgh. Steel plate from original painting by W. G. Wall. Framed and presented by *Rev. John Forsyth, D.D.*
467. Photograph copy of Washington's letter to the Ladies of Trenton, April 21, 1789. *From Rev. Wendell Prime*.
468. Plan of the Siege of Yorktown. *Presented by the late Major Robert Burnet*.
469. Map of Township of Washington, 1782—now the central part of the City of Newburgh—with deed of streets on back. *From E. M. Rutenber*.
470. One Pound Note of the Bank of Waterford, Ireland.—Found in the pocket of one of Genl. Jackson's soldiers, killed in the battle of New Orleans. Framed and presented by *Richard J. Rogers*.
471. Fac-simile of the signatures to the Declaration of Independence. Lithograph. *From the late Rev. Robert Armstrong*.
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SWORDS, &c.

478. Sword of La Fayette, exchanged with Col. Francis Barber. Added to the collection by the niece of Col. Barber, Mrs. E. Nixon, of Montgomery, and formally presented by his nephew Joseph B. Burnet, of Little Britain.

Col. Francis Barber was one of the most accomplished officers of the Revolution. Not long after Baron Steuben was appointed Inspector General, Col. Barber was made assistant Inspector General, a post for which he was admirably qualified. While the army was encamped at New Windsor, 1783, and on the day when Washington had invited his officers together to announce the news of peace, Col. Barber was accidentally killed. He was acting as officer of the day, and while passing the edge of a wood just north of the Camp Ground, a tree, which some soldiers engaged in gathering wood were cutting down, fell on him, and both rider and horse were instantly crushed to death.

The Sword here preserved was originally worn by La Fayette. At a social meeting of officers, assembled to exchange congratulations on the success of the siege of Yorktown, it was proposed, as a special memory of the event, that they should exchange Swords. This was agreed to, and in the exchange the Sword of La Fayette passed to Col. Barber.

479. Sword—inscribed, "Artillery of Virginia"—"Victory or Death." Klingenthal, maker. Found in barracks at Newburgh. *Presented by James S. Brown.*

480. Sword—inscribed, "Grenadiers of Virginia"—"Victory or Death." Klingenthal, maker.

The Artillery of Virginia, and Grenadiers of Virginia, belonged to the Virginia Line, encamped in the vicinity of Newburgh in 1782-'83. On the disbandment of the army, these Swords were probably sold by those who had worn them. They are suggestive of several stirring episodes in the war for Independence.

481. Sabre—used by Col. Aaron Burr during the Revolution. *From the late Doct. James M. Gardiner.*

482. Sword worn by Major Mulford at the evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga, 1777.

483. Sword worn by Col. Brinkerhoff, an officer in the Continental army.

484. Sword and Pistol united. Used by Lieut. Ellsworth of the American army at Trenton, Dec. 26th, 1776, when Washington surprised the Hessian camp and secured 1000 prisoners.

485. Sword of Capt. A. Campbell, a British officer who was killed in a skirmish with the Americans at Ward's Bridge, Westchester county, 1776.

486. Sword—dug up in constructing Plank-road, Newburgh, at a place where a portion of the Continental army was encamped—presumed to have belonged to the Virginians.

487. Sword—Archer, maker, Dublin. *From Major Jas. Finlay.*
 488. Sword—as above.
 489. Sword of the late Col. James Duncan, U. S. A. Worn by him in all his battles in the war with Mexico, 1846. *From his sisters, the Misses Duncan of Cornwall.*
 490. Basket Hilt of a Scottish Claymore or Broadsword, taken at Saratoga. The basket was designed to protect the hand. *From Doct. P. F. Masten.*
 491. Hilt of a Hessian Sword. Taken at Trenton.

MUSKETS, BAYONETS, PISTOLS, &c.

496. Musket Stock—used and broken in the battle of Bunker Hill. Preserved by Mr. Birch of Pawling.
 497. Lock belonging to a Spanish Musket formerly owned by Mr. William Bull. The Musket carried a 2-oz. ball and nine buckshot at one load.
 498. Musket thrown away by one of St. Clair's soldiers on the retreat from Ticonderoga.

St. Clair was in command at Fort Ticonderoga in 1777. The post was weak in many respects, and on the approach of Burgoyne's army, St. Clair evacuated it and retreated toward the Hudson. So closely were the fugitives pursued that many threw away their arms to facilitate their escape. This Musket was among the number.

499. Tory Musket—formerly belonged to the Deuel family of Dutchess county.

This was a harmless piece, having lain in a hollow tree during the whole Revolution to prevent its being seized by the Committee-men and used against the King.

500. Musket—taken from a foraging party of British, in Westchester county, by Capt. Abm. Meriot.
 501. Musket—bought from a disbanded soldier in 1783—had been his companion for seven years.
 502. Musket—used in the battle at Bunker Hill and subsequent engagements of the Revolution. *From Alex. Wright.*
 503. Musket—used in the battle at Bunker Hill.
 505. Musket—English—brought off from battle-field of White Plains by Col. Abm. Humphrey.
 506. Musket—a relic of the Revolution.
 507. Shot Gun—made in 1768.

508. Shot Gun—presented by the late Abm. Jackson.

Both of the above Guns were presented by colored men who had been slaves in the town of Shawangunk, and who received them as presents from their masters, in firm recollection of whose kindness they retained them until death was at their doors and then placed them here that they might be preserved *memoriâ in æternâ*. One of them insisted that the date "1768" was that of his master's death, and that he gave him the Gun at that time. The testimony of affection which these relics bear is more commendable than though they had been "rolled in blood."

509. Tower Musket—taken from the Confederates in the late Civil War, at James Island, S. C., and retained in this collection as a curiosity.

A soldier was in the act of leaning this Gun against a tree, when it was struck by a ball which bent it into its present shape and broke the stock. The soldier who held it at the time lost two fingers. The mark "Tower," indicates that the Gun was made at the Tower Arsenal, London.

512. Trophy Pistol (brass)—Blake, maker, London. Marked with name of S. Vickery. Captured at Yorktown, 1781.

From Capt. P. C. Regan

513. Pistol—dug up at Plum Point, New Windsor, where Capt. Machin's battery was located. *From the late P. A. Verplanck.*

514. Trophy Pistol—taken by one of Ethan Allen's men in the battle of Bennington, Vt.

515. Rifle Charges, used during the French and Indian War.

Were used to measure the amount of powder required—before the days of cartridges. One of them belongs to a gun owned by Mr. John D. Scott, and has a stirring history connected with its use. Two colonists of Ulster county, named Osterhout and Anderson, were taken prisoners by the Indians, and were being hastened to what is now Binghamton. Stopping at night, the prisoners determined to make an effort to escape. Working loose from their fastenings, they speedily killed the sleeping Indians, seized their arms and made their way to the settlements.

516. Bayonet—broken—found on the battle-field of Guilford Court House, N. C., by Mr. Chas. Ney, of Amenia, N. Y.

517. Bayonet—used by John Woodin, one of Wayne's men, at Stony Point. From a relative of Woodin.

The tradition is that this Bayonet was thrust through the body of a British soldier, by Woodin, and the point broken off in the wall of the fort at Stony Point, when that fort was taken by Wayne. The point is broken, that is certain.

518. Bayonet—used in the battle at Bunker Hill by Stephen Heustis, a volunteer soldier.

519. Bayonet—a relic of the Revolution.

CANNON BALLS, &c.

520. One of a number of Cannon Balls fired at the mansion of

Col. Lewis DuBois, of Marlborough, Oct. 1777, by the fleet under Vaughan and Wallace. *From N. Deyo, M.D.*

After reducing forts Clinton and Montgomery, Sir Henry Clinton dispatched Vaughan and Wallace up the Hudson. Instead of hastening on to relieve Burgoyne, the fleet wasted time in firing at the houses of known Whigs along the river, and in burning Kingston and Rhinebeck. Col. DuBois was engaged in the defence of Fort Montgomery, where a number of his regiment were taken prisoners. The Ball weighs 24½ lbs.

521. Cannon Ball—fired through the Livingston house, two miles below Poughkeepsie (as above). The hole made by this Ball remained open for many years.

522. Cannon Ball—taken from its bed in a slate rock near the Livingston house, Poughkeepsie.

523. Grape-shot—found in the bank of the river near Fishkill Landing. *From the late John P. DeWint.*

524. Cannon Shot—from the Redoubt at Kingston. It was from this Redoubt that Rondout derived its name.

525. Cannon Ball—found on Stony Point.

525½. Cannon Ball—found on Camp Ground at New Windsor.

526. Bomb-shell—left by the American Army at Quaker Hill, Dutchess county.

527. Ball of the old Wawarsink Cannon. *From Doct. B. K. Bevier, Napanoch, Ulster county.* The old Wawarsink Cannon was placed on the frontier of Ulster county in 1781.

528. Stone Balls—presumed to be of Dutch manufacture.

529. Grape-shot—from the battle-field at New Orleans.

530. Cannon Ball—picked up after the battle at White Plains, by Col. Abm. Humphrey.

531. Bomb-shell—plowed up on the Nicoll farm near Plum Point.

531½. Grenade—from fort Ticonderoga.

532. Cannon Ball—plowed up on the battle-field at Saratoga. *From Thos. N. Dillingham, of Schuylerville, through the late J. H. H. Sanxay.*

POWDER HORNS.

533. Powder Horn of Lient. Charles Grant, of 1st Royal Highland Regiment. Engraved with the names and relative distances of all fortified posts from Quebec to Albany, together with the name and rank of the owner. Obtained from an

Indian after the battle at Saratoga—perhaps rifled from the dead body of its owner.

Powder Horns of the character of those in this collection were sometimes engraved by their owners, but generally by regular manufacturers. They were made to answer the purpose of guide-books or maps of the then almost unbroken wilderness. Samuel Moore, of Poughkeepsie, appears to have been engaged in their manufacture as early as 1705.

534. Powder Horn of Leonard Van Hooser, made by Samuel Moore, at Poughkeepsie, 1705. Engraved with map of villages and forts from New York to Fort Stanwix. *From the late Benj. W. Van Nort.*

535. Powder Horn—name of owner lost—a relic of the French and Indian War. Engraved with map of Hudson, Mohawk, and St. Lawrence, rivers.

536. Powder Horn—made by Samuel Moore, Poughkeepsie, 1705, "May ye 11th." Engraved with cities of New York and Albany and other devices.

537. Powder Horn of B. McIntosh. Engraved with cities of New York, Albany, Schenectady, Fort Hunter, etc.

538. Powder Horn of William Smith. "Made at South Carolina." Engraved with various devices.

539. Powder Horn. Engraved with "a new map of river St. Lawrence" from Lewisburgh to lake Superior.

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS.

540. Iron Pipe-Tomahawk. English manufacture. The poll is a Pipe-bowl which connected with an aperture in the original stem which was the handle. *From Mrs. S. W. Fullerton.*

This Tomahawk was the property of *Keghgekpowell* alias *Joghem*, (Dutch, *Yockum*.) one of the grantors of lands in Orange County to Governor Dongan in 1684. *Joghem* had his last residence in the present town of Mount Hope, Orange County, the site of his cabin being still known as *Jogee Hill*. The Tomahawk was, for many years, in the family of Mr. Fullerton.

541. Collection of Spear and Arrow-heads, found on Plum Point and presented by the late *P. A. Verplanck*

2 Stone Axes.	1 large Flint Spear-head.
2 Stone Tomahawks.	1 broken Flint Spear-head.
2 Stone Chisels.	1 broken Stone Chisel.
1 Stone Ball.	1 Stone Pestle

1 instrument for killing large animals.

542. Indian Arrow-heads. *Presented by F. S. Eager.*
543. Indian Axe and other implements. *Presented by J. Ronk.*
Found on his farm near Orange lake.
544. California Indian Arrows (mounted). Of modern manufacture, but illustrating the more ancient instrument. *From the late John Gordon.*
545. Indian Twine. *Presented by the late S. W. Eager.*
546. Indian Axe. *From P. A. Verplanck.*
- Various stone implements of the antique period of the hunter's occupancy of America, have received the name of "Indian axe," yet an *axe*, as the term is generally understood, the Indians did not have until long after the discovery. These implements were more properly picks—the Indians called them *Agakwut*. They were not used to cut trees or hew logs, but to remove the coal after fire had been applied in the fashioning of log canoes and rude wooden vessels. In the groove at the top a withe was placed, the ends of which formed a handle, and it was used very much as is the modern adz, enabling the user to strike a firm, *inward* blow.—Schoolcraft, part 1st. plates 14-16, page 75.
547. Indian Pestle. *Presented by Wm. I. Underhill.*
548. Indian Hide-dresser. *From P. A. Verplanck.*
549. Indian Axe—broken. *From the late Dr. A. J. Prime.*
550. Tomahawk—from the battle-field at Stillwater, where it was used by some of Burgoyne's Indian allies.
551. Spear-head and Tomahawk—manufactured in England for the Indian trade—from battle-field at Stillwater. Ancient pictures represent the chiefs of Burgoyne's Indian allies as bearing weapons of this kind.
552. Indian Pestle, Arrows, etc. Found on lands of James R. Dickson, Muchatoes Hill. *Presented by Geo. W. Pine.*
553. Two Indian Axes and Indian Pestle. Found while excavating for the Pemberton R. R., New Jersey. *Presented by W. H. Ruggles.*
554. Indian Stone-bill or original Tomahawk. Found on lands of Andrew Snider, Newburgh, and presented by him.
- Weapons of this kind were employed by warriors prior to the introduction of the iron Tomahawk. It is marked with hieroglyphic characters recording the exploits of its owner. See Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, part 1st, plate 2, page 78.
555. Indian Stone-bill (broken).
556. Indian Spear-head. Found by S. Cromwell on the J. D. Nicoll farm, New Windsor.
557. Stone Image. Said by George Copway to be "Wassaba-

warsin—the God of the winds and the birds.” Copway is presumed good authority, but there is no documentary evidence to show that the Aborigines of the Hudson valley had any poetical gods. Found on Idlewild and presented by the late *N. P. Willis*.

558. Sandwich Island War-club. *From the late Dr. Geo. Brown.*

559. Indian Bow and Arrows—have seen service, but required a strong arm to wield them. Presented as above.

560. Plumed War-club. Presented as above.

MISCELLANEOUS RELICS.

563. Razor formerly belonging to John O'Neil, a member of the Jersey Blues, detailed as camp barber; the identical Razor with which he frequently shaved Washington, La Fayette, and other officers of the army. *Presented by his son, the late John O'Neil, of Fishkill.*

564. Stem and part of Bowl of Pipe, formerly owned and used by Genl. James Clinton.

565. Key of the old Goshen Jail. Not so famous as the key of the Bastile, but nevertheless one that was turned on many political prisoners and notorious criminals. *Presented by C. A. Gardiner.*

566. Relics found on Temple Hill, New Windsor. *Presented by Wm. L. McGill.* Temple Hill was the site of the public building in which Washington's reply to the Armstrong letters was read. (See page 9.)

567. Button—found and presented as above.

568. Button—found on Camp Ground, New Windsor. *Presented by F. McCann.* The Camp Ground is still marked by the remains of huts, parade ground, graves, &c.

568½. Button of 3d Massachusetts Regiment—found as above.

569. Spanish Coin—dug up on Head-quarters ground. *Presented by the late Jno. Gilchrist.*

570. Copper Coin, 1730—dug up on Head-quarters ground.—*Presented by A. Hazeley.*

570½. A variety of Coins, &c.

571. Shoe—presumed to have been worn by a Pony which belonged to Col. Joseph Brant, chief of the Mohawk Indians, was exhumed from land adjacent to Brant's Head-quarters near Amsterdam, N. Y. *Presented by Howard Chase, Amsterdam, N. Y.*
572. Knife—plowed up on the battle-field at Saratoga. *Presented by Hamilton White, Schuylerville, N. Y.*
573. Hessian Camp-kettle—dug up on battle-field at Bennington, Vt. It is of brass or bell-metal.
574. A French Imperial Eagle. Found on the battle-field of Waterloo. *Presented by T. M. Niven.*
575. Charred Wheat—from a quantity burned by the British at Red Hook, Oct. 1777.
576. Knife and Fork (combined)—formerly used by a Revolutionary soldier. *Presented by Doct. G. C. Monell.*
577. Wafer-box and Nest of Weights—used by General James Clinton during the whole of the Revolution.
578. Surveying Chain. Belonged formerly to Charles Clinton, Sur.; used by him in 1731, and subsequently by his son, Gen. James Clinton.
579. Spur—worn by Major André at the time of his capture. From the Van Wart family of Westchester county.
580. Pocket-book—formerly owned by Col. Abm. Schenck.
581. Hessian Cavalry Officer's Boot. Worn by a Hessian Cavalry Officer taken prisoner at Saratoga in 1777. He traveled on foot, with other prisoners, wearing boots of which this is one, as far as Middlehope, where he exchanged them for a lighter pair. *Presented by the late Samuel Clark, Middlehope.*
582. Surgical Instruments—belonged to Doct. Osborne, a Surgeon of the Continental army, were used by him at several engagements, and have been stained by the blood of many a wounded soldier.
583. Pioneer Axe. Found in the heart of a tree on Plum Point. *From P. A. Verplanck.* Plum Point was the site of the first European settlement in the present county of Orange.
584. Axe. Found buried on Plum Point. *From P. A. Verplanck.*

585. Canteen of Abraham Van Vlack—worn by him at Fort Constitution, 1777.
586. Camp-canister of Capt. Campbell, an English officer who was killed at Ward's House, during the Revolution.
587. Stone Images—found in front of the Temple of Pæstum, Italy. *Presented by P. A. Verplanck.*
588. Japanese Musical Instrument—made of reeds.
589. Impression from an Original Medal struck by order of Parliament, A. D. 1650, in honor of Oliver Cromwell's victory. Face—Portrait of Oliver Cromwell, with English army in the back-ground. Reverse—English Parliament in session.
590. Drinking Horn-cup of the Revolution.
591. Mexican Saddle. *Deposited by the late John Gilerist.*
592. Spontoon or Half-spear. Used by Lient. Van Wyck in hunting Cow-boys and Skinners, in the Fishkill mountains, during the Revolution.
- The Cow-boys were mainly Tories in the British service, and engaged in plundering the people, near the lines, of their cattle, and diving them to New York. Their vocation suggested their name. Their principal opponents were called Skinners, who professed attachment to the American cause. It is probably hard to determine which party was the most lawless. Persons escaping from one were pretty sure of being plundered by the other. Spontoons were not unfrequently the best weapons that could be procured, so scarce were fire-arms during the Revolution. Genl. Charles Lee, probably the best military educated officer in the service insisted upon arming his Infantry with short spears, regarding them as superior to bayonets for close action.
593. Spontoon used in Wawarsink valley at the time of the Brant and Butler foray.
594. Spontoon—shaft broken.
595. Gun-Lock. From American Camp at Harlem.
596. Chest-Lock. Antique and once useful.
597. Cannon-Rammer. Taken at Saratoga, 1777.
598. Foot Stove of the ancient time—was probably originally enclosed in tin or sheet-iron box. Stoves of this kind were mainly used by ladies while traveling or in church, to keep their feet warm.
599. Two Military Cap Plates. Probably U. S. Army.
600. Knife—used by Capt. Abm. Schenck in the Revolution.
601. Spurs—found on the battle-field at Buena-Vista, Mexico.—*From Edward Murray.*

602. An old Hatchet, that always told the truth.
603. Seal of the State of New York, 1777.
604. Seal of the State of New York, 1793.
605. Seal of Princeton College, 1762.
606. Flag of the Orange Hussars, a local Cavalry company organized in 1793—served in war of 1812 and in Anti-rent troubles—disbanded in 1863.
607. Remains of Guidon of 7th Independent Battery.
608. Door of the "famous Block-house, near Fort Lee, in Bergen woods." *From Judge Suffern, Rockland county.*

The Block-house to which this was the door, was that which Genl. Wayne unsuccessfully attacked in 1780. The house was occupied by a British Picket for the protection of tories, wood choppers, cattle, &c., on Bergen Neck. Wayne was sent to capture the works and drive the cattle into the American lines. When he arrived on the ground he found that he could not make an impression on the Block-house with musket balls, and as he had no artillery to help him he retired without glory or cattle. His failure was the text of André's satirical poem, "The Cow Chase"—

" And now I've closed my epic strain,
I tremble as I show it,
Lest this same warrior-drover Wayne
Should ever catch the Poet."

609. Cannon—an iron 4-lb. A relic of the French and Indian War of 1756—presumed. It was found sunk in a swamp, where it had either been concealed or mired and abandoned.
610. Experimental Cannon—breech-loading—with carriage.—Designed by the late Enoch Carter.

FURNITURE.

615. One Arm-Chair. One of the set in use in Head-quarters during Washington's occupation, and known as "Washington's Chair." Preserved in the Hasbrouck family. *Presented by the late Eli Hasbrouck*
616. One Mahogany Oval-leaf Table and three chairs—formerly the altar furniture of the Reformed Dutch Church at Fishkill. Brought from Holland by the Verplanck family in 1682.
617. Desk and Book-case. *Presented by the late William Scott.*
618. Large Show-case. *From the Carter Estate.*
619. Table and Stool. *From Jos. W. Powell.*
620. Sofa. Formerly belonged to the Clintons.

621. Piano. Made by George Astor & Co., London, 1760. Formerly the property of Genl. James Clinton.
622. Antique Looking-Glass. *From Estate of Rev Wm. Hyer.*
623. Pair of Antique Andirons. *From Mrs. George Reed.*
624. Pair of Andirons. *From Mrs. John Kernochan.*
625. Pair of Andirons. *From Hubbel Clark.*
626. Eight Chairs—antique pattern—made for use at Headquarters. *Presented by the late John K. Lawson.*
627. La Fayette's Table. Made for his use when at New Windsor, and presented by him to Dr. Moses Higby. Preserved by Dr. Higby's daughter, Mrs. Samuel Bond, and presented by the Bond family to Head-quarters. The Table is of Maple and made without nails, screws, or glue.
628. La Fayette's Tea Kettle. Preserved by the Bond family and presented to Head-quarters.
629. Fire Shovel. In use by the Hasbrouck family for many years, and never removed from the house. It stirred up the coals on this old hearth when Washington sat before the fire, and could tell old fashioned tales of old times.
630. Waffle Irons—for use in fire-places. Date of make on inside, 1763. *From Hubbel Clark.*
631. Pair of Box-Stove Plates. *From Hubbel Clark.*
632. Chair of the First Continental Congress. Was in use by Congress at Philadelphia, and also in City Hall, New York. Preserved by Mrs. Sarah Hartwick (sister of the late Jonathan Carter), whose husband was the janitor of City Hall, and who obtained it on the removal of the seat of Government to Washington. The Chair has been re-upholstered; but is an unquestionable relic, having been continuously preserved in the Hartwick and Carter families. *Specially included in the Carter Collection by Mrs. Jane Carter Mapes.*

SOUVENIRS.

635. Lock of Washington's Hair. Fully authenticated. From the family of the late Judge Thompson of the Supreme Court of the United States.
636. Lock of La Fayette's Hair. Fully authenticated.

637. Piece of the old Jersey Prison Ship—the “floating hell” of Wallabout Bay, as it was called by the prisoners confined therein by order of the English officers.
638. Piece of the British Ship Hussar—sunk in Hurl-Gate in 1778. The vessel contained gold to pay the British troops. *From Wm. M. Rowell, New York.*
639. Piece of the old Sugar House, New York. The building was used as a prison by the British during the Revolution. *From C. T. Bushnell, New York.*
640. Piece of the old Provost Prison Park, New York—the most famous of the British prisons. *From C. T. Bushnell.*
641. Piece of Washington's Coffin. *From the late Col. James G. Clinton.*
642. Piece of a Dress worn by Mrs. Washington. From Mrs. Wm. G. Webster, a relative, through her daughter Harriet Trowbridge. Presented by Mrs. Edward Hull, Elmswood, Fishkill Landing.
643. Limb of Tree under which Burgoyne surrendered to Genl. Gates, Oct. 17, 1777. *From Hamilton White, Schuylerville.*
644. Piece of Commodore Perry's Flag-ship, Lawrence, in the battle on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1814. *From Dr. F. B. Hough.*
645. Piece of Flag-staff of National Palace, Mexico. Brought from Mexico and presented by the late Genl. W. G. Belknap.
646. Piece of the Hearth-stone of Capt. Miles Standish's residence. *Presented by Wm. E. Warren.*
648. Piece of the Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn. *From Geo. Benet, Newburgh.*
649. Mortar—from the top of the Cathedral at Nordre Dame, Antwerp, Bel.

DRESSES, SHOES, &c..

650. Santa Anna's Sash. Taken at Tehuacan. *Presented by Chas. W. Blakeman, a Volunteer in the Pennsylvania Regiment, one of the party by whom Santa Anna was captured.*
651. Lady's Sack of 1614. The pattern is similar to the basques of more modern times.

652. Lady's Dress of the prevailing fashion of the Revolutionary period—worn by Mrs. Christopher Tappen.
653. Lady's Waistcoat of 1820—stiffened and stitched, and said to be called "Corsets."
654. Lady's Shoe and Over-shoe of 1670.
655. Ladies' Shoes and Slippers of the Revolutionary period.
656. Velvet Vest of the Revolution. Worn by Gilbert Livingston while member of the Legislature, 1777-78.
657. Buckskin Breeches—worn as above.
658. Beaver-cloth Breeches of the Revolution. *From G.A.Owen.*
- 658½. Knee and Shoe Buckles of the Revolution—belonged to Samuel Rackett. *Presented as above.*
659. Wooden Shoes and Shoes with wooden soles—not designed for wear at balls or in base-ball matches.
660. Homespun Linen Rifle-jacket—the uniform of Morgan's Riflemen—worn by Capt. Abraham Duryea.
661. Knapsack of Capt. David Uhl, and worn by him when he joined the army at Harlem. Preserved by his daughter, Mrs. Henry Abell.
- 661½. Knapsack worn at Chapultepec, Mexico. *Presented by C. W. Blakeman*, who lost an arm in the battle.
662. Sole of Shoe of American Giant—14½ inches, size 18s.
663. Sandwich Island Native's Fish-pouch.
664. Cap worn by executioners of capital offences—commonly called a "hangman's cap"—part of the paraphernalia deemed necessary to give force to the "majesty of the law."
665. Continental Hat. Worn by the late Robert Waugh from 1760 to 1816. *From Wm. C. Miller.* Waugh was a plain Scotchman of the economical era, to whose prudence we owe the preservation of this very old hat.
666. Blanket—Indian Goods—part of the supplies sent out by England to her Indian allies during the Revolution. The vessel and cargo were captured by the Americans, and this Blanket was purchased by Mrs. Judge George Gardiner, of Newburgh, by whose daughter, the late Mrs. Anna G. Halsey, it was presented to this collection.

667. Coat—worn by the late Col. James Duncan in all his battles in Mexico.

668. Hat—worn by Col. Duncan (as above).

669. Spatter-dashers—worn by Col. Duncan (as above).

The above articles of the late Col. Duncan together with his sword, (referred to elsewhere), are from his sisters, the Misses Duncan of Cornwall, N. Y. Col. Duncan was one of bravest and most efficient officers of the war with Mexico. At the time of his death he was Inspector-General of the army.—See Beach's Cornwall.

670. Epaulette of Major Robert Burnet, an officer of the army of the Revolution—worn 1782-'83. Probably the only Epaulette of the same rank and period now existing. *From his son Jos. B. Burnet, of New Windsor.*

Major Burnet was the son of John Burnet. He entered the service when quite young, and was a Lieutenant in Capt. Stevens' Company, and commanded Redoubt No. 3, at West Point, at the time of Arnold's treason, and was at the siege of Yorktown, but unable to take part in active duty from illness. He subsequently attained the rank of Major; and continued in the Army, under the immediate command of Washington, until the close of the War. He accompanied the Army to New York, when the British evacuated the city; and was present when Washington parted from his officers at Fraunce's tavern. At the time of his death (1855) he was the last surviving officer of the Revolution. His residence was at Little Britain, in the town of New Windsor.

MINERALS, &c.

675. Minerals. Deposited by the Newburgh Historical Society.

676. Specimens of Lead Ore.

677. Stone resembling human foot. The impress of a moccasined foot was apparently moulded in soft sandstone or clay and hardened by natural process.

678. Rib of Whale. *From P. A. Verplanck.*

679. Skeleton head—dug up on Plum Point—presumed to have belonged to an extinct species of animals.

680. Skeleton head—as above.

681. Skeleton of a Japan goat's head.

OBSTRUCTION RELICS.

690. One of the Points of the *Chevaux-de-frize* placed in the Hudson river, near Palopel's Island, in 1777, to prevent the passage of English ships. Was raised by the anchor of a sloop commanded by



Capt. Elting, of New Paltz, in 1836. It was originally some thirty feet long.

691. Link of Fort Montgomery Chain. Taken from bottom of river opposite Fort Montgomery, by Geo. W. Wetherell, Sept. 1861. *Presented by Isaac Faurot, Aug. 2, 1862.*

692. A portion of the Boom obstructing the river at West Point. Taken from the bottom of the river opposite the old West Point dock, by Bishop's Derrick, in 1856. It is composed of massive links secured by bands to the logs by which they were floated.

TROPHIES FROM THE STATE ARSENAL.

700. One Trophy Cimeter—blade marked with peculiar emblems—a relic of the Revolution.

701. Two Trophy Sabres—from Landy's Lane—war of 1812.

702. Six Cavalry Sabres—war of 1812

703. Four Cutlasses—war of 1812.

704. Six Broadswords—war of 1812.

705. Twenty French Muskets—part of the number obtained in France by La Fayette, and with which the Corps which he commanded in 1780 was armed.

The Corps which La Fayette commanded in 1780 was composed of selected men who were returned to their original regiments in October of that year. Thacher writes of this Corps: "He (La Fayette) has spared no time or expense to render his corps of infantry as fine a body of troops as can be produced in any country; every officer under his command received from him a present of an elegant sword, and the soldiers were put in uniform mostly at his own expense." The guns were returned to the State of New York as part of its original quota, at the close of the war.

706. Twenty-six English Muskets. Taken from the Hessians at Trenton, by Washington, Dec. 26, 1776.

707. Twelve English Pistols. Taken at Trenton as above.

708. Two Ellis Rifles—for four charges—sliding lock. An experimental Rifle.

709. One of Hall's Rifles—loading at Breech. Experimental.

710. Four Stock Lock Muskets.

711. A number of Cannon Balls.

Two Tube Canisters.

Hand Grenade, used at Saratoga.

712. Two Battle Axes—taken from the English by Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.
713. Two Cartridge-Boxes, used in war of Revolution.
714. Cartridge-Box. Taken from the body of a dead soldier at Plattsburgh. The bullet-hole and crape denote the fact of death.
715. Six Bayonet-Scabbards and Belts of the Revolution; and Scabbards and Belts of 1812.
716. Six State Canteens—war of 1812.
717. A number of S. N. Y. Knapsacks—1812.
718. A number of S. N. Y. Cartridge-Boxes—1812.
719. Four Knapsacks of war of Revolution.
720. Two State Standards. In service and riddled with balls in the battle of Plattsburgh, 1814.
721. 32-lb. Iron Cannon—part of the armament of Fort Ticonderoga—was subsequently in use by Perry on Lake Erie.
722. 9-lb. Iron Cannon and Carriage, originally captured from the English by Ethan Allen at Fort Ticonderoga—re-captured by Burgoyne's expedition from St. Clair on his retreat from Ticonderoga, 1777—re-captured from Burgoyne by Gates at Saratoga, 1777.
723. Two 7-lb. Brass Cannon—captured from Burgoyne.
724. Two 4-lb. Field Pieces—Spanish Guns—captured by the English from Spain—captured by Gates from Burgoyne.
725. Two Cannon Sponge-Boxes.
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TROPHY GUNS FROM WATERVLIET ARSENAL,

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

726. Eight 6-lb. Guns—French bronze—Revolutionary trophies.
727. One 9-lb. Gun—French bronze—Revolutionary trophy.
728. One 12-lb. Gun—French bronze—Revolutionary trophy.
- The French Guns (above named) were part of the number sent to the Americans by France in 1780, and were used in Siege of Yorktown.
729. Two 12-lb. Guns—English bronze—captured from the English at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781.

730. Two 12-lb. Guns—English bronze—captured at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781.
731. One 9-inch Howitzer—English bronze—captured as above.
732. One 4-lb. English Gun—Revolutionary trophy.
733. One 24-lb. Mortar—English bronze—captured by Wayne at Stony Point, July 15, 1779.
734. One 8-inch Howitzer—English bronze—captured as above.
735. One 9-inch Howitzer—English bronze—Rev. trophy.
736. One 8-inch Howitzer—English bronze—Rev. trophy.
737. Two 6-inch Howitzers—English bronze—Rev. trophies.
738. Ten Guns—Confederate trophies—muzzles buried.
-

BY RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS.

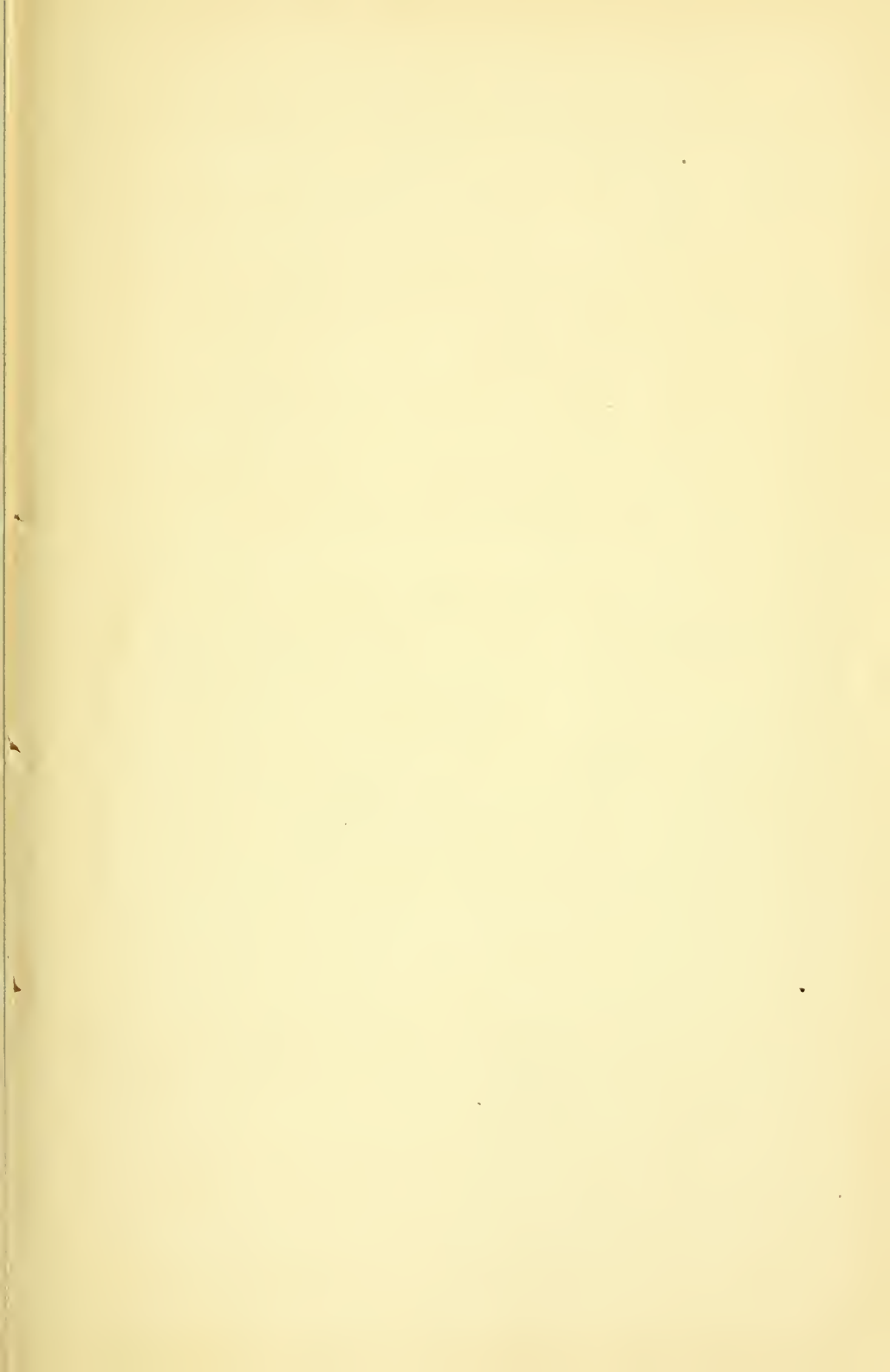
740. Two 6-lb. Guns—Confederate trophies.
741. One 6-lb. Gun—Confederate trophy—Tredegar.
-

SHOT AND SHELL.

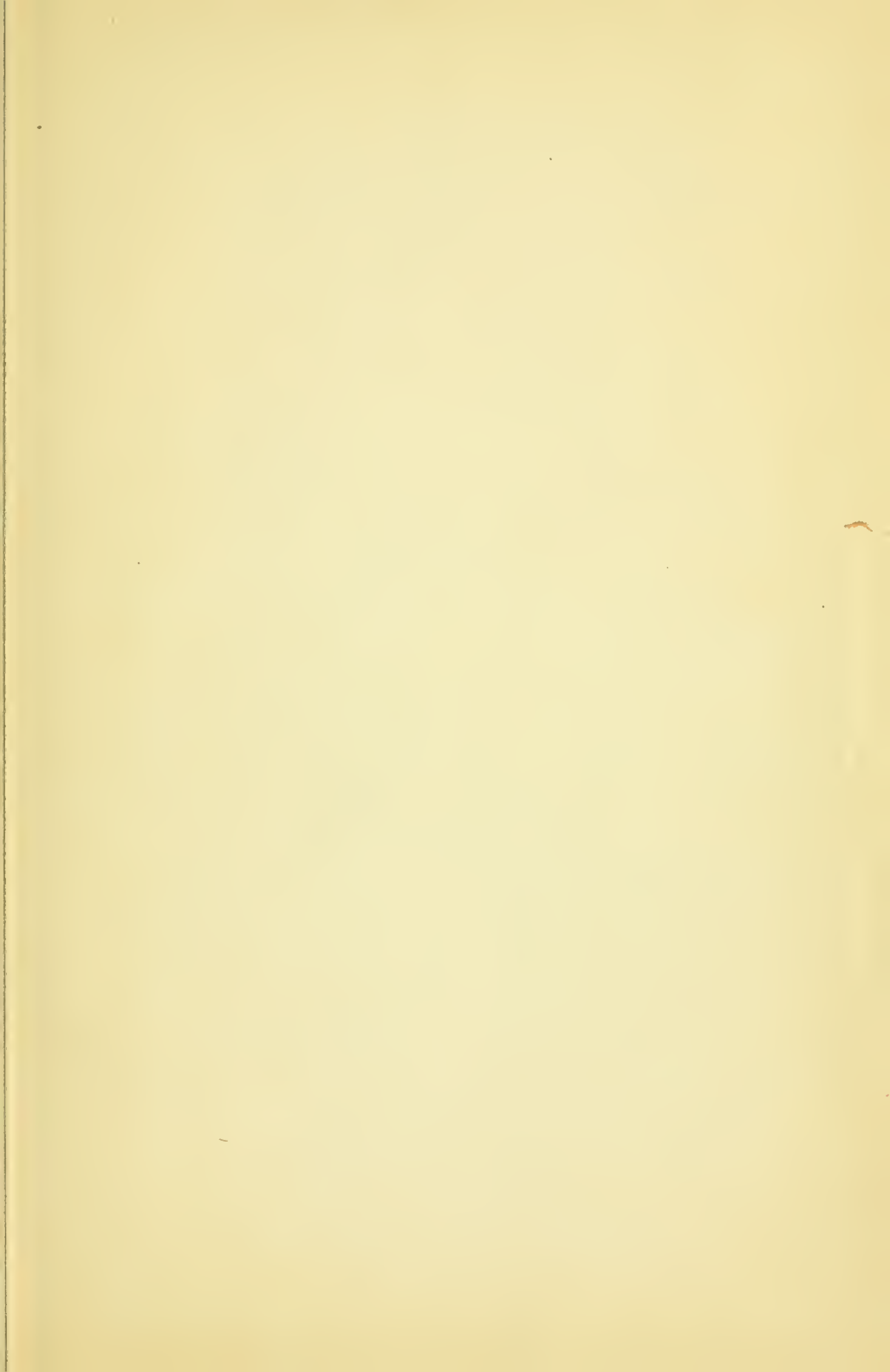
A miscellaneous collection.

ERRATA.

- No. 544. Gen. W. G. Belknap was the son of Samuel Belknap, Jr., not *Isaac* as stated. He served as Captain of Militia at Concord in 1775, and was subsequently a member of the Massachusetts Legislature.
- No. 632. Chair of the First Congress under the Constitution; in use in old City (Federal) Hall, New York, at inauguration of Washington as President, and at subsequent sessions of Congress in New York, as stated.







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